The New-York Times.

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FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.

For purifying the blood, removing all chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Erysipelas and all Scaly Eruptions of the Skin.

AND BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.

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of the worst disorders that afflict humankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none can equal in effect HELMBOLD'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors which make disease. It eliminates healthy humors of the body, and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood. Such a remedy that could be relied on, has long been sought for, and now, for the first time, the public have one on which they can depend. Our space here does not admit of our publishers to show its virtues, but the trial of a single bottle will serve to the sick that it has virtues surpassing anything they have ever taken.

Two tablespoonfuls of the Extract of Sarsaparilla, added to a pint of water, is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is fully equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, as the decoction is usually made.

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For the Speedy Relief or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Bladder and Kidneys, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Gravel, Gravel of Brick Dust Deposit, and all diseases and affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, the Delicate Sufferings arising in men, women or children.

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For weakness arising from Habits of Dissipation, attended with the following symptoms: Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Head, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of Skin,

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These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, are followed by Fatuity, Epilepsy Fits, in one of which the patient is as liable to pass away that they are not frequently followed by those "Dreadful diseases,"

"INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION!"
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Many are aware of the cause of their suffering. The records of the insane asylums, and the melancholy deaths by consumption, bear ample testimony to the fact. The evil has been once allowed by organic weakness to fix the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which

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Invariably does.

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Is safe, pleasant in its taste and odor, and more straightening than any of the preparations of

IRON OR BARK.

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FROM BROKEN DOWN OR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS,

From whatever cause, either in

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It will give you

A GOOD APPETITE.

It will give you

STRONG, HEALTHY NERVES,

It will give you

BRISK AND ENERGETIC FEELINGS.

And will enable you to

SLEEP WELL.

These Extracts have been admitted to use in the United States Army, and are also used in the Army and Navy, in all the STATE HOSPITALS and PUBLIC SANITARY INSTITUTIONS throughout the land, as well as in private practice, and are considered as invaluable remedies.

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GRANT'S ARMY.

An Important Movement Begun.

Grant Maneuvering for a Closer Investment of Petersburgh.

Transfer of Two Corps from Right to Left.

The Enemy Met in Force on the March.

A Skirmish in Which We Lost Four Guns.

The Weldon Railroad Disabled by Our Cavalry.

Effect of Grant's Pressure on the Enemy's Position.

The Operations During the Past Week—The Last Movement—Effect of Gen. Grant's Pressure Upon the Enemy's Present Position.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 24—11 P. M.

Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday of the current week passed rather quietly with the army before Petersburgh. Along the whole line we were within easy musket range of the enemy, as we have been the three last days of the previous week, and there was an almost continual crackling of musketry kept up by the skirmish line, accompanied by occasional artillery shots and shelling, not unfrequently on portions of our front into a pretty heavy spasmodic fire. The system of general assaults along the whole line, which was frequently attempted in the closing days of last week, when our army had got up to the last line of rebel intrenchments, has in no instance been renewed thus far this week, as the gains were not at all commensurate with the losses. On Tuesday, the Second Corps, which occupied the right center, moved to the left for several miles, its place being taken by portions of the Ninth and Eighteenth Corps, and crossed the Norfolk and Petersburgh Railroad, about half way between which and the line of the Weldon Railroad it halted. The presence of the enemy in force was developed some two miles this side of the Weldon Road and four miles from Petersburgh. A lively skirmish ensued, and the division was quickly formed in line of battle; but the enemy's position was found to be strong, and the force fell back and joined the main body, which was close by, for the night.

Our advance having thus been interrupted on Tuesday. The several corps of the army were on Wednesday formed in line of battle, ready for action, and a general engagement seemed imminent. Our latest advices are to the forenoon of Thursday, from City Point, some seven miles from the front. They report that heavy cannonading was heard all that morning, but whether this portends the opening of a general engagement, or only such work as was carried on upon the previous day is not yet positively known. It would surprise no one who is intimate with the situation there, to hear of a great battle at any hour, nor would it surprise them or cause them regret or be considered an adverse sign if the day of action was postponed by GRANT for some weeks. Our army is now excellently planted, and we press heavily and fatally upon the rebels every day that we remain where we now are.

Grant's New Movement—The Rebels Discovered in Force on the Jerusalem Road—More or Less Fighting—A Small Party of Rebels Surprised and Captured.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS, SOUTHSIDE OF PETERSBURGH, NEAR WELDON RAILROAD, WEDNESDAY MORNING, June 22.

After leaving the trenches on the right and fronting Dunn's house, which is located within the earthworks near the Prince George and Petersburgh Railroad, and near which the main body halted, detachments consisting of BARLOW'S First Division, with the Second United States Sharpshooters from the Third Division, were sent forward to reconnoitre on the Weldon Railroad southward, and Gen. GIBBON, with his Second Division, was sent in the direction of Petersburgh. Soon after noon BARLOW, having advanced to within less than two miles of the Weldon road, developed the presence of the enemy in force on the Jerusalem road, which was parallel with the railroad at a point within about four miles of the city. Here his skirmishers came suddenly upon some masked batteries of the enemy, while a deadly fire of musketry and artillery opened upon our advancing troops. The Second Sharpshooters, acting as skirmishers, were soon engaged in a lively exchange of shots with the enemy, and were supported by the division, now formed in line of battle. After a severe skirmish, in which the position of the enemy was ascertained to be strong, and in a measure intrenched, our troops retired, rejoining the main body, which by dark had advanced and taken up a position in line of battle on the Jerusalem road.

A cavalry force which had been sent out to reconnoitre on our left flank, met the enemy a few miles below near Jones' Swamp, where some skirmishing took place. At about 8 o'clock last evening the enemy's cavalry, under Gen. ROSSER, made a dash into our lines near Gen. BURNSIDE's headquarters, on the Jerusalem road, but immediately disappeared upon discovering our force. A few shots were exchanged, amounting to nothing.

While Col. MANSFIELD, of Gen. BURNSIDE's Staff, was reconnoitering, in company with Capt. McMUNNAMA, Maj. ADAMS and Capt. WIGGIN, of Gen. BURNSIDE's Staff, last evening, they surprised a party of five rebel soldiers, belonging to A. P. HILL's corps, who were foraging, and took them prisoners, though none of the staff officers had any arms with them at the time. The rebels were much chagrined when they learned this fact.

By the capture of these men and other prisoners, last evening, it has been learned that A. P. HILL's and LONGSTREET's, with a part of EWELL's corps, are in our front.

Col. BAKER, with his Adjutant of the Third North Carolina Cavalry, were taken prisoners during the skirmishing yesterday afternoon.

Col. ROBERT H. SPENCER, of the Second Sharpshooters, who yesterday returned from home after a severe illness, was with his regiment in the skirmish line last evening during the brief encounter with the enemy, and his men say he was shot and probably taken prisoner, as he could not be reached when the line fell back.

We learn that Gen. SHERMAN was attacked at White House, on Sunday, by a force embracing cavalry, infantry and artillery, under ANDERSON, and that after a sharp fight Gen. SHERMAN drove the rebels back. The latter occupied a strongly intrenched position on the river, which enabled him to maintain himself without suffering material damage. Another veteran regiment will to-day leave the field, its time of service having expired—the First Excelsior. One hundred and eighty-six men, will go home, while the remainder, whose time has not yet expired, some three hundred in number, will be transferred to the Eighty-sixth New-York Regiment.

KIRKE.

Fragments of News About an Important Movement—A Near Attack from the Enemy—The Weldon Railroad in Our Possession.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Thursday, June 23—6 o'clock A. M.

WILSON's division of cavalry moved off in the direction of the Weldon Railroad. When last heard from they had reached Rives Station, and were tearing up the track along the road.

The Second and Sixth Corps moved from their old positions on the right toward the Weldon Railroad.

Gen. LEE seems to have anticipated a movement by our left flank, or else he designed to turn our right, as when near the Jerusalem plank road the two corps were confronted by Gen. HILL's corps, and a smart engagement ensued.

A battery of the Twelfth New-York Artillery was annoying the rebels who succeeded in getting round on the flank and charging it. The infantry supporting the battery were surprised, and after a faint show of resistance retired, leaving four guns in the hands of the rebels.

Our line was then re-formed. The men were becoming accustomed to Gen. LEE's new practice of acting entirely on the defensive, and must have been confused by his bold and sudden onset.

Two divisions of the Fifth Corps were within easy supporting distance on the right, and the Sixth Corps were ready for any hostilities on the left.

Charges were made by the rebels, who suffered severely with each fresh assault.

There was heavy firing in front of the Ninth Corps about midnight. At times the musketry broke out into regular volleys, and all night our cannon kept firing at regular intervals.

A Report from Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, June 24.

A special dispatch to the *Bulletin*, of this city, says:

"The rebels made a rear attack on WARNER's and HANCOCK's corps, and captured four guns of KNOWE's New-York Battery and took four hundred men, being a well depleted regiment.

Our men were rallied, and retook the ground and captured seven hundred prisoners."

"Under the Weather."—Operations of the Rebel Rams on the James—Gen. Butler and the Prisoners—The Eighteenth Corps again on the move.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA, IN THE FIELD, Tuesday, June 21, 1864.

Has a newspaper correspondent a right to be sick? Such a question I have often put to myself on meeting some military friend whose features were twisted into a woeful shape, and whose voice was moderated to a minor key in a tone lugubrious and pitiful, as he replied, "I am a little under the weather to-day." My answer invariably has been that no such luxury is possible to those whom some have designated "the historians of the army," except in the rare instance of a prolonged lull in the battle-storm. Such an e'er has happened, and I avail myself of it to indulge in a state of mingled illness and disgust. The usual camp-test of the reality of my symptoms has been repeatedly tried—i. e., the production of the inevitable *spirited fragment*—and my case is pronounced to be utterly devoid of sham, requiring strict quiet, some of the celebrated McCormick pills, and occasional doses of *spirituous and gallic*. Under this treatment, scrupulously followed, I have survived the day, and find myself fully able to-night to write the news brought in voluntarily by sympathising friends, or else centering toward me through the efforts of "GEORGE," my faithful attendant of African descent, who has been virtuously skirmishing in my behalf for information all the afternoon.

There was one period about midday, when I was sorely tempted to start suddenly out of my sybaritish state, put on again the robes of health and energy, and order my hard-worked steed to be saddled, for the purpose of riding madly to the extreme right of our lines, whence the silence was broken by the sound of heavy and deliberate cannonading. "GEORGE," ever faithful, applied gentle restraint, and, reluctantly yielding to his power, I worried and wondered, and wondered and worried, until the explanation of the noise was brought in. After what seemed an uncommonly long delay, my anxiety was at last relieved by the army telegraph—a very excellent invention, which has superseded, in a great measure, the system of signaling by flags between the camps, although the flag system is still indispensable on the field of battle, where Generals must necessarily be shifting their positions. The wires of the army telegraph are insulated, and may be unrolled with great rapidity from a winch in a wagon, constructed for the purpose. As the wagon moves forward, the wire is left to trail on the ground, or is placed upon light, portable poles, with pointed ends for thrusting into the soil, or, in simple rested upon branches of trees by the roadside, as it threads its way through all the corps' headquarters, and converges from every direction to the position of the General Commanding. When the army moves, the wire is taken up by the winch just as quickly as it was laid, and is ready for use at the next stopping-place.

But to return to the heavy cannonading, which was the epithetic bellicose event of the day. Some Major LUMSON, of Gen. BURNSIDE's Staff, I was favored in getting the details, he having been an eye-witness. The firing was not on shore, but on the water, and the enemy was the aggressor. Two rebel iron-clads came down the James River to Dutch Gap, where the stream makes a sweeping curve, and began to deliver a deliberate fire across the Peninsula known as Farrar's Island, on the lower side of which Admiral LEE's squadron was at anchor. The rebel vessels particularly aimed their guns upon the flag-ship *Malvern*, and another double-ender of the same class as the *Malvern*, lying unlike, by reason of the high banks of the river, to injure the three monitors which were at anchor still further up, or the half-dozen picket-boats which were stretched in a line below, two or three of which were scarcely more than half a mile from the enemy, being separated only by the narrow neck of the Peninsula. These picket boats, of course, were perfectly sheltered by the heights from the fire of the iron-clads, but experienced a little annoyance from sharpshooters, who had worked down through a march in the rear. It was difficult from the gunboats to suppress these annoyances effectively. The shots thrown by the rebels were in excellent line, the first striking on Farrar's Island in the mud, the second in the same line, plunging down much nearer the mark; the third closer still, the fourth and fifth still better, until at last one dropped into the water, within a few feet of the Admiral's ship. The distance at which these shots were thrown was not more than a mile and a quarter, and as the double-enders could make no proper resistance to this sort of treatment, they slowly moved behind the bluffs out of the way. Meanwhile a two-gun battery of heavy guns belonging to the rebels, posted on an eminence at least eighty feet above the river, at Hewlitts' farm, developed itself. Its fire commanded the reach where our fleet lay, and the three monitors were the recipients of its compliments. The monitors replied in kind, but the great elevation of the battery made their fire of little effect. It is thought that no great injury was done on either side. Late in the afternoon, two or more iron-clads of the enemy, smoothed by a tender, were observed steaming slowly down toward the point occupied by their colleagues, and it is likely that they will attempt to force their way farther down in the morning. If they do, it will not be without overcoming a serious obstacle in the form of strong obstructions, which have been placed across the river by us at a short distance in advance of our monitors. The object of the rebels is, doubtless, to get down low enough to throw an enfilading fire upon our intrenchments across the Bermuda Hundred line. It devolves upon Admiral LEE to frustrate this purpose. The Richmond iron-clads are similar in shape to the *Atlanta*, captured in Warsaw Sound, Ga., by the *Weehawken*. Their sides and ends slope inboard, and their port-holes shut up at the recoil of the gunn after firing. Not far from the anchorage of our gun-boats, a pontoon bridge has just been thrown across the James at Deep Bottom, and a strong force under command of Gen. FORTER has crossed to the north bank.

I was moving listlessly by Gen. BUTLER's tent this afternoon, when he called me, supposing I would be glad to listen to his examination of a large number of rebel prisoners, who had just been selected from recent captures. Of course, I was grateful, and for as hour or so forgot altogether that I was sick and under treatment, being rendered oblivious of personal ills by the interest of the proceedings. A large number of prisoners were "corralled" on the grass, conveniently near the General's tent, where they were marched up, one at a time, to be questioned. The line of interrogation was almost exclusively to get information respecting the strength and organization of the enemy in front of us, particularly on the 16th inst., when GILLMORE failed to carry out his orders to attack Petersburgh. As each man appeared, he was requested to sit down on a camp-stool, just inside the tent door, opposite the General, who reclined easily on a journal-bottomed seat, with his feet and legs raised at right angles to his body. Lieut. DAVENPORT, Gen. BUTLER's private secretary, sat at a side-table, and took in short-hand the replies, judiciously retaining the wheat and rejecting the chaff. Gen. BUTLER's fame as a lawyer is too well known to need mention; but if I had never heard of it, I should, after yesterday, have classed him among those rare persons who cause the truth to flow freely from the most unwilling. Those peculiar glances of his, which appear to flash their fire into the concealed depths of the mind of the witness, assuring him that he is read through and through, compel the utterance of the facts, in spite of all determination to the contrary. There was no browbeating, no loud intonation, but questions were quietly put and forced home to the understanding of the dulled witness, by a penetrating look, establishing between them, as it seemed, a magnetic chain over which the truth has free passage. Since Gen. BUTLER's camp has been fixed at this place, probably not less than three hundred prisoners have undergone a thorough examination by him, and in this way he has been able to obtain very full and correct information respecting the organization of the rebel army. He can tell now the troops composing every corps, the number and strength of the regiments, the names of the brigade and division, and even the regimental Commanders, and a vast quantity of details, which is very useful not only to himself but to Gen. GRANT in keeping informed of the enemy's movements.

A large number of the prisoners examined, belonged to the Forty-sixth Virginia Regiment, an organization not more than 300 strong, which held the Petersburgh fortifications in conjunction with about 150 militiamen on the day when Gen. GILLMORE refused to fight. Gen. BURSIDE knew before the expedition set out almost the precise strength of the force with which GILLMORE must contend, and these men were examined merely to verify what was already known. Scarcely one of them did not hesitate to say that if Gen. GILLMORE had pressed on with his four thousand men, he might have walked over all opposition, and taken possession of the town. He did not even feel the strength of the fortifications which Smith so gallantly carried five days afterward. Under these circumstances, to whom should the odium attach for the fearful destruction of life which has already happened and for the streams of blood which must yet flow before Petersburgh can be taken!

Among the prisoners were men from Alabama, Tennessee, and Georgia, as well as the Virginians. I remarked that the South-western men carried themselves more boldly than the others. They did not seem at all perturbed at being in conversation with so high an officer as Gen. BUTLER, and kept their help on during the interview. Occasionally, one of them who seemed more intelligent than the rest would be asked "Well, my man, can you tell me what you're fighting for?" The reply would be, as it is, I am told, in nineteen cases out of twenty, "I don't know; I wouldn't fight a minute if I wasn't obliged to. We were satisfied in the Union, but when the South went out we were forced to go too." One of those yesterday examined was a Georgian, evidently a good soldier and a frank-spoken man, said that he was fighting for his home and southern institutions. He had been selected to live in the Union, but when the leading men of the South decreed secession, he had elected to fight, and would fight now and forever. Evidently he was one of the "last ditch" fellows. Another was an old man from Albemarle, Virginia, a boat-builder, and a man above the ordinary intelligence. He said his time was out in a day or two, the three years for which he enlisted having expired. He did not expect, however, to be discharged. The Confederate Congress had passed a law keeping him and all others in the ranks. Gen. BUTLER commented upon such want of faith, but was silenced at the prisoner's remark that "a poor man, generally speaking, would steal rather than starve to death, and on that principle the Confederate Government had acted." Gen. BUTLER told this old man that he now his commission need not expect to be exchanged until Mr. DAVIS chose to reply favorably to the demand for the exchange of negro soldiers. "They refuse to exchange," said the General, "on the ground that it would be elevating a negro to the level of a white man. Singular reason! If the negro is inferior to the white man, and you get a white man for every negro, don't you gain and I lose by the exchange?" At this view the man opened his eyes. "Again," said the General, "your authorities refuse to exchange for negroes because negroes are property. Well, mules are property. Suppose I train a brigade of mules to charge upon your works at the sound of a trumpet, and they advance to the assault and kick out your brains. You capture some of them. Because they are property would you refuse to exchange them for men? Who would get the best of the bargain, you or I?" This was another "pocketologer," and the Virginian went off to unfold this novel view of exchanges to his comrades.

An incident occurred in connection with some of these prisoners the other day, which shows how Gen. BUTLER is regarded. He must be considered an ogre of the blood-thirsty variety. Upon being captured, they were taken before Gen. TRACY, who said that he should send them to Gen. BUTLER. They ejaculated, evidently in great fear, "We appeal to you for protection, sir!"

I wrote the other day from the Army of the Potomac about the good physical condition of the prisoners. The appearance of their robust bodies and healthy faces is not improved by the clothing they wear. Without exception their uniform is the most unsightly thing I ever looked upon as a production of the sartorial art. Originally of a dingy gray, the weather has bleached and faded the material until it has the yellowish tinge of brick dust. A cotton shirt, at one time white, but long since blackened by long wearing; short jacket, and pantaloons generally torn, and the latter very narrow in the legs, as if the pattern was scant, and a soiled, greasy felt hat, crowning a tangled mass of long, lank hair, and the dress is complete. It is a hideous contrast to the neat blue uniform of our own troops.

The Eighteenth Corps crossed the Appomattox again to-day to fight with the Army of the Potomac. Personally, it cannot be agreeable to the officers and men to be tossed like a shuttlecock from one side of the river to the other; but they forget discomfort of this sort in the feeling that "the rebellion must be crushed."

President LINCOLN spent yesterday with Gen. GRANT. To-day, it is said, that he will call upon Gen. BUTLER.

H. J. W.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, June 23.

The steamer *Guide* has arrived from City Point with over 700 rebel prisoners, recently captured in front of Petersburgh.

DEATHS IN THE CHESAPEAKE HOSPITALS JUNE 22.

Capt. C. F. Brackenridge, 6th Lieut. John Williamson, 1st Ohio Cav. Vermont Cavalry.
Capt. W. S. Gold, Regt.
Capt. E. E. Dodge, 9th N.H.

Deaths in the McClellan Hospital, June 21:

William H Butler, 164 N.Y.
John Freeman, 21st South Carolina—prisoner.
H B Tennant, 100th N Y.
E B Smithers, 148th N Y.
Reuben J Wright, 1st United States Colored Regiment.
John W Wilson, 14th Ohio.
Thos Bell, 14th Ohio.
Philip Buckley, 9th N Y.
Robert Lloyd, 117th N Y.
Geo S Barnes, 6th Conn.
Geo Williams, 6th Conn.
Fred A Grube, 6th Maine.
Chas W Higler, 115th New-York.

Wounded and admitted into the Chesapeake Hospital, June 21:

W E Butler, 164 N Y.
Lieut. John Stevens, 8th Maine.
Lieut. E S Gilbert, 11th Conn Militia.
Capt E H Rice, 11th Connecticut.
Capt J A Livingston, 8th Penn Cavalry.
Capt Paul T Jones, 24 Penn Cavalry.
Capt W W McB Mowatson, 1st U S Colored.
H W Parlin, 6th Maine.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

News to June 15—Gen. Canby's Movements—Gen. Sickles—The Guerrillas on the Mississippi.

NEW-YORK, Friday, June 24.

By the arrival of the steamer *Columbia*, New-Orleans dates of the 16th are received.

The steamers *Merrimac*, *Cahaba* and *Continental*, from New-York, had arrived out.

Gen. CANBY is on a visit to Admiral FARRAGUT, of Mobile.

Gen. SICKLES and Staff arrived at New-Orleans on the 15th.

The health of New-Orleans is excellent.

Several guerrillas have been captured on the Atchafalaya River by the Second Maine Cavalry.

The rebels attacked a gunboat at Turtle Bend on the 13th, and a passenger steamer on the same night near Como Landing. The former drove off the rebels; but it is supposed that the latter was considerably damaged.

Lieut. COBB, of the New-Hampshire cavalry, captured by the rebels May 18, was murdered after surrendering.

Cotton held at extreme rates—there is but little doing. Middling, 61 @. Sugar 12c. @20c. Molasses, 65c. Good. Flour, $9 12. Gold, 52c.

From Cairo.

NEWS FROM NEW-ORLEANS TO JUNE 17.

CAIRO, Friday, June 23.

The steamer *Van Phul*, from New-Orleans 17th, has arrived here. Her news is unimportant.

The French man-of-war *Tisket*, Gen. DESSOMMARAME, had arrived and anchored opposite the city. She relieves the *Jeanne*, which has left.

Gen. SHERIDAN had arrived at Baton Rouge on the 19th, his next destination being New-Orleans.

Brig.-Gen. FRED HERMAN WARNER has been ordered to Brownsville, to take chief command of all the forces in that part of Texas.

Gen. BANKS assumed command of the District of Baton Rouge on the 19th.

The American flag on which was inscribed "From New-York to New-Orleans greeting," was presented by the Methodist Episcopal Church of New-York to the Methodist Church of New-Orleans on the evening of the 19th inst. The presentation was attended with music and appropriate ceremonies, in which a large assemblage of citizens participated.

Cotton is in active demand, but the stock is light. Operations small and quotations nominal, ranging from 60c. to 62c. for low Ordinary to $1 05 for Middling. Sales of the week 1,400 bales, a gain of 800 bales over the previous week. The stock on hand not cleared is 4,000 bales.

A small quantity of sugar and molasses is left in the market and held at higher rates.

Extra flour $9 62; choice $10 25.

Earthquake at Jacmel.

By the arrival of the schooner *George Prescott*, Capt. JOHNSON, from Jacmel at this port yesterday, we learn that on May 19, at 4 o'clock, A. M., a very heavy shock of an earthquake was felt as heard the schooner; it felt as if she had run ashore; it destroyed a great number of houses on shore. An hour later on the same morning there was another shock, but not so violent as the first. On the 21st another shock was felt, which also destroyed a number of houses, among them the British Consul's dwelling, and the consul himself was covered up in the ruins, but was rescued. On the 1st inst. another slight shock was experienced, but no damage was done.

Arrivals from Fort Royal.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, June 24.

The steamship *America*, from Fort Royal, S. C., on the 20th, arrived here to-day. She brings a letter bag from the frigate *Wabash*.

The *New Ironsides* arrived at the Navy-yard this morning.

THE AFRICA'S MAILS.

The *Africa's* mails came to hand last evening. Her dates are to the 12th inst.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

The Fusionists of Popular Opinion in France—The Cry of Mediation Again Raised—The Rebel Rams Sold to a European Power—The French Press on the Emigration of the Irish to America.

PARIS, Friday, June 10, 1864.

The foreign secession papers cling to the idea that LEE and JOHNSTON are only "drawing" GRANT and SHERMAN into the interior, so as to demolish them at fair odds. For all those who wish it thus, and those who look at things superficially, the telegram sent to the European press by the secession agents at New-York certainly warrant such a belief; and the happy men among those agents who hypothesize that idea of "drawing into the interior" may congratulate themselves on the editorial success of the word. We hope, before this, reaches you, that you will have sent us news that will dispel that illusion.

Nevertheless, the occasion is a good one for again raising the cry of mediation; for you must have observed that it is only when the Union army is at work that this cry is heard; there is no need of it to keep us the rebellion in let alone. The cry was started here by that class of Government people who stand next below the heads of departments, and who are all against us; it was eagerly caught up by the Orleanist and their friends in the press, and carried over to London by Mr. MASON to operate with on the English Government. It was endorsed by the journals that the French Government was prepared to act, if seconded by the English Government, and the expectations of the friends of rebellion were thereupon boisterous, if not sincere. But the great work, they all acknowledge, is to be done in England. France is ready, they say, whenever England is; they claim even that the English Cabinet is in their favor, but the Cabinet will not move till the country moves, and so the work of secession propaganda is to be resumed and carried on with more vigor than ever.

I should say, also, that the refusal of the American Government to allow the English Government to communicate with Richmond, is accounted by our secession friends a great insult to the English Government, and an event of which good use can be made in the new campaign in favor of mediation. They draw great encouragement from the visit of nephew of Lord John RUSSELL, on the object of Federal enrollments of British subjects. But it is one thing to hint that the French Government again thinks of offering its mediation; and it is certain that, whatever may be the secret desires of the English Government, it will not engage in any measure in conjunction with France against the United States. At any rate, if Gen. GRANT's occupation is successful, it will be too late for the kind of mediation which is contemplated, that is to say, for a hostile mediation, and if it is not successful, the let-alone policy will be considered sufficient by our enemies.

The French Government has received on occasions from the constructors of the Confederate ships in French ports, that the two rams, (which, however, could not be got ready for the same money than August,) have been sold to an European Government; but to what Government it was not stated, nor is it necessary to know. The three frigates are not yet sold, and as two of them are ready to go to sea, and have their armaments waiting for them, is another vessel, employed for that purpose, there is an apprehension at Bordeaux and at Nantes that, somehow or other, they are going to pass into the hands of those for whom they were built. But the French Government is bound to see that they do not go into Confederate hands, and they will probably be treated like the Rappahannock—that is to say, guarded in their places by men-of-war.

The ministerial papers, which are all secession, affect not to understand the Irish exodus to the United States, and throw all sorts of "cold water" on the emigration idea. The *Constitutionnel* devotes a long article to the subject, and attributes the emigration to the poverty of the country, to starvation, and to the state of servitude in which England holds the Irish people. Beyond that the writer is not able to go. He cannot comprehend why the Irish go to seek a refuge in a country deluged in blood and in civil war, or why they should go to fight in a cause in which they have no interest, and cannot even understand. The writer even ventures to say that they flee from oppression, and then engage in a crusade to oppress a people who also are struggling to free themselves from bondage. But the chosen foot of secession sticks out of all this writer says, and the fact is, this immense European emigration to the United States is a standing enigma to Europeans, and a source of vexation to our enemies. It would not be surprising to see some arbitrary measure adopted to prevent it, as well from Great Britain as from this continent.

The *Monitor* has allowed itself to get in a scrape. It publishes a letter from its New-York correspondent which condemns as a gross infringement of the rights of the press the suppression for a day of the *World* and *Journal of Commerce*. And yet the *Monitor* is the organ by which the French Government frequently suppresses journals and from which there is no appeal of any kind. Moreover, these suppressions take place in a time of peace and in a country in which there is a standing army, in time of peace, of nearly half a million of men! The joke is a good one, and the liberal journals, anxious to make the most of it, can only say that they hope the article in question foreshadows a speedy removal of the restrictions on the press.

The *Monitor's* New-York correspondent, in the article in question, while giving due credit to the valor of the Army of the Potomac, and to the great military qualities of Gen. GRANT, yet attempts to show that the chances of arriving at Richmond are against him, and prepares his readers for a great defeat of the Union army.

A young American, 22 years of age, was killed last week on the railway between Paris and Lyons, under circumstances which are not yet well established. He was seen found dead on the track after the passage of the train, but whether he fell out, was thrown out, or threw himself out, does not yet appear. It is evident that he was traveling in a compartment of the car in which there were no other travelers, or not more than one. The truth will soon be known.

The execution of the homeopathic physician DU COUTY DE LA FONTERIE, yesterday morning, rather took the city by surprise, as it was supposed that the Emperor would certainly commute the penalty.

MALAKOFF.

Enlistments in Ireland for the United States Army.

The following is the text in full of Lord ROSSMORE's speech in the House of Lords, in the debate of the 6th inst. on Irish enlistments:

Earl ROSSMORE, who was occasionally very inaudible, stated, said: My noble friend has referred to the receipt of dispatches and reports respecting the enlistment of Irishmen in the United States service at Boston and Portland, and, knowing perfectly well that those papers would be granted,—for their production has been promised—he has thought it right to raise his complaint that remonstrances have not been made at Washington against the proceedings adopted at those two places. Now, it is no doubt more convenient to complain of your Minister abroad and your Foreign Secretary at home before you have the facts, but it would, I

think, be more candid to wait till you have the papers, and then to see whether Lord LYONS or I have so entirely neglected our duty as my noble friend presumes we have done. I can only say for Lord LYONS that he has continually remonstrated, not only by dispatches and notes, but more frequently in interviews with Mr. SEWARD; and since he has been at Washington, nothing has given him greater vexation and distress of mind than those proceedings at Boston. Of course, I say nothing about myself, except that I have seconded the efforts of Lord LYONS. Well, my noble friend, after many explanations on this subject, remained in the same confusion of mind with respect to the Foreign Enlistment Act that was so prevalent at the commencement of the war. He says: "You allow muskets and powder to be conveyed to the Federal States, while at the same time you prohibit ships from going to the Confederates." In the first place, it so happened that there is a distinction in the law. There is no law which prevents persons in this country from taking arms or powder either to the Federal States or to the Confederates. Such articles are liable to capture, and the vessels conveying munitions of war may also be condemned if found attempting to break the blockade. But those who carry such munitions are not liable to any punishment in this country for so carrying. There is likewise reason as well as law for this distinction. When [illegible] muskets or cannon as articles of merchandise, they, as the American authorities have always [illegible], are among the productions of the industry of the country from which they come, and those who send them do not themselves perform any act of hostility. Such munitions may, indeed, after reaching a belligerent, be then applied for purposes of hostility; but it is a very different thing if you have men either enlisted or armed in this country for the purpose of hostilities against any Power with which Her Majesty is at peace, or if you have a ship sent out from your shores for the purpose of hostilities against such a State. If the ship went, as some of the American Judges have in certain cases found was the fact, merely with a crew sufficient to take the vessel into the port of a belligerent, that might be a case somewhat analogous to the carrying of cannon and muskets. But when the vessel and crew go forth already equipped from the coast of the neutral, and commit hostilities directly they [illegible] against a State in amity with Her Majesty, it is evident that that is quite a different proceeding from carrying muskets over from your own coast to a belligerent's coast. Take the [illegible] two hundred years ago, when [illegible] thousand men were sent to take part in the civil war in Portugal. If you have ten thousand men arrayed and sent from your shores to take part in a civil war, the Government are properly responsible for that. But the confusion of ideas on the part of my noble friend is hardly excusable.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE explained that he had spoken of the distinction made by the Foreign Enlistment Act, and that he had objected to that Act. He had found fault, not with the Government, but with the Act.

Earl RUSSELL—I am aware of that, but my noble friend did not appear to see the [illegible] of the act, and [illegible] reason. It is—viz.: that if you send cannon or muskets they are articles of merchandise, but if you send men armed with muskets and formed into regiments to be employed against a State in amity with Her Majesty you are clearly taking part in the war. It is on that principle that we have not allowed ships to go from this country armed and ready to commence hostilities, if we could prevent it. We have so acted, believing not only that it is the law, but that the law is based on a sound principle. My noble friend went on to complain of what has been done in Ireland; and certainly I am ready to complain of that as much as he is. But, when we come to investigate the circumstances, the question is whether the Government or those who [illegible] are to blame for anything which has occurred there. It appears that a person named FINNEY, who had lived twelve or thirteen years in the United States, engaged in a speculation with another person named KIRBY, to induce men to go from Ireland to America, in order to obtain the $600 or $700 [illegible] bounty money, on their entering the army [illegible]. Those speculators put the greater part of that money in their own pocket, and defrauded the honest, but I must say credulous, countrymen of my noble friend. My noble friend says that when these advertisements appeared, holding out the hope of high wages to these poor people by working on railways and canals in America, he is at loss to conceive how any of them should have allowed themselves to be so duped. Well, if he is at a loss to conceive how that could be, certainly I must be much more so; but I am afraid that such credulity is somewhat characteristic of his countrymen. But if a man comes to this country, and says to laboring men already earning tolerable wages, "If you will go and work in Germany or in America, or wherever it may be, I will take care that you shall get very high wages," and if people are simple enough to yield to that temptation, how can the Government be blamed for their imprudence or folly? It must be a very singular Government indeed which should undertake that no man shall do anything imprudent or foolish. Well, about one hundred of these men went from Ireland to Boston and Portland. My noble friend has truly described the careless treatment they met with in those places. I cannot but think that the United States police acted a very unworthy part, as well as those who were immediately concerned in inveigling these persons. But the police and the recruiting officers declared before a committee of inquiry, which the American Government instituted, that when the men engaged to enlist they were perfectly sober, and that, however drunk they were the evening before, they were sober at the time they enlisted. Well, Lord LYONS said, and I think very justly, that the men themselves should have been examined as to the treatment they received and the State in which they were when they enlisted. Instead of that, several of them were carried off as recruits and immediately sent to join the United States army. One of them, named SULLIVAN, was afterward taken to hospital; and he subsequently told his story to Lord LYONS, explaining the way in which he had been coerced, and how he had escaped. I have said before that I think it highly discreditable to the United States Government that their civil as well as their military authorities did not immediately make an investigation into the facts stated to them by Lord LYONS; that they did not bring all these men to Washington, and, unless they were found to have enlisted in a perfectly voluntary manner, discharge them. Lord LYONS has remonstrated against the inaction of the United States Government and their want of attention. But my noble friend requires more than this; he seems to think we should have intimated that if our remonstrances were neglected we would go to war. He says that if ever there was a case for war this is that case; and he asks, "If remonstrances of this kind are not attended to, when will you go to war?" Undoubtedly these acts of injustice are the sort of acts which are frequently calculated, unless they are redressed, to lead to war, and it is the bounden duty of the American Government to attend to remonstrances as well grounded as those which we have addressed to them. The conduct of the American Government in 1812 is held up by the noble Marquis as an example for imitation. It is to be recollected that the American Government at that time had to complain of what I think was a very great abuse, the arbitrary and lawless power exercised by our officers, who had seized men, and, without any proof of their being British subjects, pressed them into our navy. Americans have told me how strong was the feeling which that caused. I have been told that it frequently happened that the sons of farmers in the New-England States went on board merchant ships for a year or two, and were then seized as British subjects by our officers, from whom no redress could be obtained. Of course, that conduct rankled in the minds of the Americans, but still some years elapsed before they proceeded to force to make war against this country. Your lordships must bear in mind, too, that if we were to resort to extremities we should have considerable difficulty in determining what course to pursue, for the Confederate States are in the constant habit of ordering conscriptions and forcing British subjects to serve under their standards. When our consuls have remonstrated, they have been told, in the first place, that the men might apply to the courts of justice, and then, when they have repeated their remonstrances, they have been sent away altogether. If, therefore, we have to complain of great injuries on the part of the Federal States, we have no less reason to complain of the conduct of the Confederate States, and if war is our only remedy, we must go to war with both belligerents. (A laugh.) The noble Marquis seems to have an appetite for war, and, perhaps, he would be better pleased to go to war with both parties than with one only. All, however, I can say at present is, that our remonstrances shall be continued, and that we shall continue, as heretofore, to warn the subjects of Her Majesty in Ireland against embarking in pretended plans for getting them labor and high wages in America, and really for entrapping them into serving as soldiers in the Federal armies. I agree with the noble and learned lord who has just spoken, that it is a most horrible war. There appears to be such hatred and animosity between great hosts of men, who were lately united under one Government, that no consideration seems powerful enough to induce them to put an end to their fratricidal strife, and it is difficult to deal with them on those ordinary principles which have hitherto governed the conduct of civilized mankind. It is to be hoped that these hostilities may cease, but I am afraid it is not to be reckoned on that any interference of ours would tend to produce peace, because in America there is a strong feeling against any of the nations of Europe, but especially any of the monarchical nations, pretending to meddle with the civil war now raging in this country. Still it is dreadful to think that thousands of men are being slaughtered for the purpose of preventing the Southern States from acting on those very principles of independence, which, in 1776, were asserted by the whole of America against this country. Only a few years ago the Americans were in the habit, on the 4th of July, of celebrating the promulgation of the Declaration of Independence, and some eminent friends of mine have failed to make eloquent and stirring orations on those occasions. I wish, while they kept up the useless ceremony—for the present generation of Englishmen are not responsible for the War of Independence—that they had inculcated upon their own minds that they should not go to war with 4,000,000, 5,000,000 or 6,000,000 of their fellow countrymen who want to put the principles of 1776 into operation as regards themselves. [Hear, hear.] With respect to the motion of the noble marquis I shall produce whatever papers we have got. Those papers, I think, tell a story very discreditable to the American Republic; and all I can say is that we shall continue to remonstrate in the strongest terms, not to save the unfortunate men who have already enlisted, and many of whom have already fallen in the field, but with a view to prevent similar shocking cases in future. [Hear, hear.]

Important Extension of Our Lines on the Left—The Petersburgh and Weldon Railroad Seized.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Tuesday, June 21, 1864—6 P. M.

Another day has passed without any important new developments, but there are indications that events of considerable moment may shortly be looked for. I will only say now that our lines have been extended on the left a distance of from two to three miles; and, even item of some importance, that it now cuts the Petersburgh and Weldon Railroad, thus effectually interrupting the direct line of communication between Richmond and the Gulf and seaboard States.

To-morrow we shall probably make another grand effort for the possession of Petersburgh, and the dispositions of troops I see going forward this evening, lead to inspire confidence that the result will be successful. What these dispositions are, had, perhaps, better not be told until the event is over.

The rebel batteries opposite our right have been [illegible] their fire to-day. Ambulances have been moved along the road in plain view of the position they occupied. Our batteries have opened upon them, but these provocations have been insufficient to stimulate them to active resistance.

Distant artillery firing was heard to the left to-day, and it was probably WILSON's division of cavalry engaging some force of the enemy.

Our base at City Point is one of the best we have had during the entire campaign. It is within five or six miles of the front, and, the roads being good, the army need want for nothing that the resources of the nation can supply.

The wounded from the various hospitals have nearly all been sent to that point for shipment North, and will soon be placed in the well-regulated hospitals of our great cities, where private philanthropy, operating with the established agencies of the Medical Department, will procure them those alleviations of their sufferings to which they are so well entitled.

President LINCOLN was at the army headquarters for a short time this afternoon. He rode out along the heights occupied by the captured fortifications, from which he could enjoy as satisfactory a view of the position in front as is usually to be obtained. Wherever he went he was enthusiastically cheered by such troops as were in his way, the number of whom, however, was not large, as most of the army was uninvitingly near the front.

I presume the opponents of the Administration will seize upon this visit as a pretext for raising the usual cry about Washington intermeddling with military affairs. Let me assure them that they have no cause for alarm on this subject, at least in the army, where we are most deeply interested, the matter gives us no trouble whatever.

An Important Point Settled.

HOW AND WHERE VALLANDIGHAM CROSSED FROM CANADA.

From the Detroit Advertiser, June 17.

We have taken pains to ascertain the facts in the case, which are briefly as follows:

For some time past the "martyr" has been known to indulge in the pastime of fishing in the Detroit River, a few miles below Sandwich, at the old "Red Tavern." On Tuesday afternoon he left the Hirons House for the above locality, where he remained till about 10 o'clock, at which time he was conveyed across the river at Wyandotte, where he took the Michigan Southern Road. A man residing in this city is known to have purchased a ticket over this road for Cincinnati on that day, and as he did not leave the city at all, it is fair to presume that it was obtained for VALLANDIGHAM. Be that as it may, "Val." crossed the river at Wyandotte, he previously having been disguised, so as to avoid detection, and at about 10 o'clock he was on his way to Ohio in a sleeping-car.

Senator Richardson's Position.

A FRANK STATEMENT.

SENATE CHAMBER, June 22, 1864.

Editor Constitutional Union:

In the *Morning Chronicle* of this date I find a telegraphic dispatch as follows:

"WOOD PEACE MEETING IN NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, June 21.

The Wood, or Peace State Central Committee, met at the Astor House this afternoon. Sixty persons were present. Several letters were received, among others, one from Senator RICHARDSON, advocating peace."

I presume the same dispatch is in other papers.

I have written no letter of the kind to the "Peace State Central Committee" of New-York, or any other committee or individual.

I am anxious to defeat Mr. LINCOLN this Fall, and regarding this and all similar organizations as aiding his election, I am against them. I expect to vote for the nominee of the Chicago Convention, and shall give aid and comfort to no man or party who, by indirection, seeks to defeat that nomination.

I am, truly, W. A. RICHARDSON.

LAW REPORTS.

The Arguelles Case—Liability for Acts Done by Direction of the President—Jurisdiction of the State and National Courts.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hoffman and Judge Russell.

The People vs. Robert Murray et als.—On motion to quash the indictments in these cases, the following points were argued in its support:

On the 19th of May, 1864, the grand jury of this county found an indictment against the defendants above named, substantially, if not exactly, in the form of an ordinary indictment for kidnapping. No complaint had been made against the defendants, or either of them, before a magistrate, and no arrest made; and the grand jury acted on their own motion exclusively, except so far as they may have been advised by the District Attorney, in regard to which we have no specific information. The person alleged to have been kidnapped is called Don José Augustin Arguelles. He was taken out of the United States to the Island of Cuba under a direct order and authority of the Federal Government, through the President and Secretary of State, on a request made by the Spanish Government, in which it is understood that the English Government united, with which request our own Government thought proper to comply. The charge against him, sustained by the proofs in our State Department, is that, having, as an officer in the service of the Spanish Government, captured certain slaves from a slave-trading vessel, and landed them in Cuba, where, by the law, they became emancipated, he subsequently sold them into slavery, and with the proceeds fled from justice into the United States. Our Government decided that he was a fugitive from justice, charged with the crime, of which, upon the proof, he appeared to be guilty, and for that cause surrendered him to the Government whose laws he had violated, and from whose jurisdiction he had fled. It is understood that since the return of Arguelles to Cuba, and in consequence thereof, eighty-six of those slaves have been set free.

POINT I.

We understand the rule to have been established in this court, with the express approbation of the District Attorney, that the Grand Jury are to entertain no complaint without a previous examination before a magistrate, unless the defendant resides out of the State, or when to prevent the Statute of Limitations attaching, it becomes necessary to find an indictment on a given day. This rule was stated by His Honor Judge RUSSELL, during his first term of office, in a charge to the Grand Jury. After stating the exception just mentioned, he remarked: "Beyond the two instances named, unless in cases of great public emergency, involving the public health, happiness, comfort, peace, welfare, implicating in their consequences, as it were, the whole community—not by action, as all crimes are said to affect the public, but in reality, it would be well for the Grand Jury, unless the circumstances are very peculiar, to receive no accusation not sent to them by a magistrate." He has repeated this instruction substantially in many subsequent charges. The same rule was laid down by his Honor Judge Edmonds, in the famous Drury cases. In the case of The People vs. Devlin, decided in November, 1858, his Honor Judge Russell declared that the Court of Sessions had control over an indictment as a record filed in the court, and could set it aside for fraud, oppression, &c., and intimated that he would always exercise such a power on a motion to quash, in a proper case. (See minute of John Graham, Esq., in The People vs. Denderick and others.) His Honor Recorder Barnard recognized this rule as one reason for quashing indictments in the following cases: The People vs. Housright and Hackett, 10th December, 1858; The People vs. Farley and others, The People vs. Turner and others, 10th February, 1859; The People vs. Devlin and others, 8th March, 1859; The People vs. Fitzpatrick and others, 4th October, 1859.

His Honor Judge RUSSELL, in one of his charges, said: "Although the court may not have the power to prevent the Grand Jury finding an indictment, yet where it is found oppressively or in violation of the rights of individuals, the court has the power to vacate or quash it. * * * * * If the Grand Jury cannot be restrained by injunction, their action can be set aside when it disregards the demands of humanity or the law, or tends not to promote the ends of justice."

POINT II.

The charge against Mr. Murray and the other defendants is in reference to what we well know to have been an official act by him, as Marshal of the United States, under the orders of the Federal Government, and not only justice, but courtesy required that that Government should be afforded an opportunity before a magistrate to vindicate its action.

As to the evidence before the Grand Jury—

First—It disclosed that the acts constituting the supposed kidnapping were done by Murray and his aids under National authority.

Second—The Executive of the Federal Government had power to surrender Arguelles. There is a very clear distinction between what a nation may do in the voluntary exercise of its own functions, and what it may be required to do in its relations to a foreign Power. There is no duty to surrender a fugitive, unless it arises from a treaty; but the right to expel a fugitive criminal is well settled. Chancellor Kent says (1 Kent's Commentaries, 37): "It is declared by some of the most distinguished public jurists, that every State is bound to deny an asylum to criminals, and upon application and due examination of the case, to surrender the fugitive to a foreign State where the crime is committed." He cites most eminent authorities. To these we add 1 Blackstone's Commentaries, 259, where the author admits "that it is left in the power of all States to take such measures in relation to the admission of strangers, as they may think convenient, and to send them home if necessary." *Chitty's Criminal Practice, Vol. I, p. 16,* says: "If a person having committed a felony in a foreign country, comes into England, he may be arrested here, and conveyed and given up to a magistrate of the country against the laws of which the offence was committed." *Vattel* says: "Assassins, incendiaries, and robbers are seized everywhere at the desire of the sovereign of the place where the crime is committed, and delivered up to his justice."

The cases in this State are carefully collected in the Matter of Washburn, (4 Johnson's Ch. R., 106.) Washburn had committed a theft in Upper Canada, and fled to the United States. The money stolen by him consisted of Montreal bills. He was taken before the Recorder of Troy, in this State, and detained in custody under a *mittimus* from the latter, on a charge of having 170 of the bills in his possession. On *habeas corpus*, Chancellor Kent discharged him on the ground that there was a want of proof as to the identity of the bills, but distinctly affirmed the right to surrender him. He says: "It is the law and usage of nations, resting upon the plainest principles of justice and public utility, to deliver up offenders charged with felony and other high crimes, and flying from the country in which the crime was committed into a foreign and friendly jurisdiction."

In the case of the British prisoners, (1 Woodbury and Minot, 67,) the defendants are charged with piracy, and committed to jail in Maine under a warrant from James Buchanan, Secretary of State of the United States, executed by the Marshal of the district. The prisoners were remanded. The offence was enumerated in the Treaty of 1842. Judge Woodbury says, that without the stipulation in the treaty, "however it might seem in point of comity or morals, to surrender citizens of other countries to answer for offences committed at home against their own laws, it is usually considered that there is no political *obligation* under the laws of nations to do it." "It is optional to do it or not, though in case of mere political offenses, it is seldom done." For these propositions he cites many American cases decided by the Federal and State judiciary. He holds that the extradition in such cases, where the subject is connected with our foreign relations, properly belongs to the Executive of the General Government.

The Hon. Caleb Cushing, (Opinions of Attorneys General, vol. 6, p. 85,) while he advised against a certain surrender, distinctly recognizes the power to deliver up fugitives, saying: "It is true any State may, in its discretion, do this as a matter of comity toward the foreign State, but all such discretion is of inconvenient exercise in a constitutional Republic organized as the United States."

In Short's case, (10 Sargent & Rawle, 131,) Chief Justice Tilghman asserts "the undoubted right of every nation to surrender fugitives from other States," and remarks, "No man has a right to say, '*I will force myself upon your protection, and you shall protect me.*'"

POINT III.

The principle thus stated is absolutely necessary to domestic security and welfare. It would be monstrous if all foreign Governments could banish their criminal subjects and send them into our territory, obliging us not only to receive, but perhaps maintain them, without power on our part to expel or remove them; and it would be very unjust if every man committing a crime against the law of nations, or the laws of a foreign Power, should be certain of immunity from punishment if he could place himself within our borders. In this State, from an early period, we have taken great pains to provide against any such consequences in the administration of our local Government.

The act of April 5, 1822, chap. 148, authorizes our Governor, in his discretion, on requisition from a *foreign Government*, to surrender up fugitives charged with crimes punishable by our laws with death or imprisonment in the State prison, if the evidence of criminality be such as, by our laws, to warrant detaining the party for trial on a like charge.

The New-York Revised Statutes, vol. 1, 164, §§ 8, 9, 10 and 11, have made much larger provisions for such cases, providing that the Governor may, in his discretion, deliver over to justice any person found within this State, charged with having committed in a *foreign State* any crime except treason, which, by the laws of this State, if committed herein, would be punishable by death or imprisonment in the State Prison. The delivery is to be made on the requisition of the duly authorized ministers or officers of the Government within whose jurisdiction the crime is charged to have been committed. The Governor is only to require such evidence of guilt for the purpose of extradition as would be necessary to justify "*apprehension and commitment for trial* if the crime had been committed in this State."

About the year 1833, it became so evident to our people that foreign Governments were sending their convicts to the port of New-York, that, on the 25th of April in that year, the Legislature of this State passed an act providing that the master of any vessel of a *foreign country* bringing any person as a passenger or hand, within this State, with intent to land him, such person having been convicted in a foreign country of felony, which, if perpetrated here, would be punishable, should be considered guilty of misdemeanor, and be punished by fine or imprisonment. It also provides that the court, before whom a party is convicted under this act, may remit the punishment, if satisfied that the accused has reconveyed the convict to the place whence he took him—thus investing a master of a vessel, in such a case, merely of his own motion, with power to perform what is equivalent to an act of extradition.

In the matter of Clark, 9 Wend., 21, Savage, Chief Justice, says: "Civilized nations see the necessity and propriety of surrendering fugitives from justice that they may be tried by the laws of the country in which the offence was committed. This matter has usually been arranged by treaty; but where no treaty exists, the comity of nations requires that offenders against the laws of one nation shall not find a sanctuary in another."

POINT IV.

The surrender in this case was properly made by the National Executive, the offence being one against the laws of nations, as well as the laws of the United States. (Acts of April 20, 1818, sec. 15.)

We are considering merely the question of power, the exercise of which, in any case, is shown to depend upon the discretion of the Executive. It is so both as to the nation and the State. No argument is admissible against the power because of its possible abuse.

In this connection, we cite the remarks of Chief Justice Taney, in *Luther vs. Borden*, (7 Howard, 44.) There the President had called out the militia of Rhode Island to put down the Dorr revolution in that State. The Chief Justice remarks: "It is said that this power in the President is dangerous to liberty, and may be abused if placed in unworthy hands. It would be difficult, we think, to point out any other hands in which this power would be more safe, and, at the same time, equally effectual. * * * * and the elevated office of the President, chosen as he is by the people of the United States, and the high responsibility he could not fail to feel when acting in a case of so much moment, appear to furnish as strong safeguards against the willful abuse of power as human prudence and foresight could well provide."

In Martin vs. Mott (12 Wheaton, 19) the court says: "Whenever a statute gives a discretionary power to any person to be exercised by him upon his own opinion of certain facts, it is a sound rule of construction that the statute constitutes him the sole and exclusive judge of the existence of those facts. * * * * It is no answer that such a power may be abused, for there is no power which is not susceptible of abuse. * * * * * * When the President exercises the authority confided to him by law, the presumption is, that it is exercised in pursuance of law. Every public officer is presumed to act in obedience to his duty until the contrary is shown, and, *a fortiori*, this presumption ought to be favorably applied to the Chief Magistrate of the Union."

POINT V.

The defendants having acted under the direction of the Executive, should not be held amenable to criminal punishment.

In *Vanderheyden v. Young*, (11, 150 Johnson,) a militia man of this State, employed as a soldier in the service of the United States, brought an action against the President of a Court-martial for false imprisonment. He had been accused and punished as a deserter, and this fact was specially pleaded. It was held not necessary to allege for the defence, that a case had occurred which authorized the President to call out the militia, the President alone being made, by the Act of 28th February, 1795, the judge of the happening of an event which made the call necessary. The court say, "It is a general and sound principle, that whenever the law vests any person with the power to do an act, and it constitutes him a judge of the evidence upon which the act may be done, and at the same time contemplates that the act is to be carried into effect through the instrumentality of agents, the person thus clothed with power is invested with discretion, and is *quoad hoc* a judge. His mandates to his legal agents, on his declaring the event to have happened, will be a protection to those agents, and it is not their duty or business to investigate the facts thus referred to their superior, and to rejudge his determination. In a military point of view, the contrary doctrine would be subversive of all discipline; and as it regards the safety and security of the United States and its citizens, the consequences would be deplorable and fatal."

The same rule is of large application in civil cases, as, for example, where a deputy sheriff has been held not liable, because of his official act, as such, the act being directed by the sheriff, who, in such cases, is alone liable. (Calvin vs. Holbrook, 2 Comstock, 126.)

The following cases relate to this whole subject: Kendall vs. Stokes, 3 Howard, 97; Mitchell vs. Harmony, 13 Ib., 115; Seaman vs. Patten, 2 Caines R., 312; Yates vs. Lansing, 5 J. R., 282; 9 J. R., 395; Barbour's Cr. Treatise, 35, 91.

POINT VI.

The kidnapping statute has no application to the facts of this case. It is aimed exclusively at a forcible and wholly unlawful seizure of a person in this State with certain intents, one of which is to cause him to be sent out of this State against his will (2 R. S., 664, § 28.) The act must be "without lawful authority." The word "kidnapping" necessarily and plainly involves the idea of seizures, imprisonments, or transportations, intended to be concealed and illegal. It does not at all relate to cases where the actor proceeds in the discharge of official duty, or under authority from a superior. Otherwise, it might extend to a police officer carrying to the State Prison a person convicted in a court which should be subsequently adjudged to have been without jurisdiction, or who carried into New-Jersey a person named in a requisition from the Executive of that State, which requisition should be judicially declared void.

It is settled, that an officer having a warrant not strictly legal, issued by a magistrate having jurisdiction, may kill those who oppose him in executing it, though the warrant were obtained by falsehood and imposition. (See Barbour as above cited.)

PART VII.

For these reasons, the indictment should be quashed. Clarence A. Seward, Samuel Blatchford, William M. Evarts, James T. Brady, of counsel for defendants.

To these points the District Attorney replied that a motion to quash an indictment is addressed to the discretion of the court, and that this discretion is never exercised *in limine* upon indictments for enormous crimes, but all matters of defence upon them are left for the trial.

The crime charged is, in its statutory feature, enormous. (This is the word used in the books.) In its nature it is enormous. And, although Murray was but an instructed agent of President Lincoln, the enormity of that nature must affect him according to the facts shown. It was thus enormous, because a man who was a representative of American freedom of asylum is without any examination in which he was permitted a hearing, and without written warrant, seized by executive parol direction, and placed on board of an outward-bound ship.

These facts are *prima facie* and *ex parte*, it is true; but they appear for the purposes of this argument. The motion should be denied, in the discretion of the court, not only for the reasons aforesaid, but because an indictment cannot be quashed for matters extrinsic to it.

The indictment is a record, importing verity on its face, and the presumption of its integrity should prevail at this time.

The point was also taken that the City Judge, having disposed of the question in his charge to the Grand Jury, it was now *res adjudicata* in this Court.

After reading portions of the evidence, it was further argued.

This abstract of testimony shows that *prima facie* proof was given to authorize the indictment. This waives argument *gratis*, but only so; the right of this court on a motion to quash to examine into and pronounce upon the sufficiency of evidence before a Grand Jury.

The indictment, therefore, being sufficient on its face, and the matter alleged as the grounds for quashing being extrinsic and *dehors* the record, and the grounds, if pertinent, being untenable in fact and in law, the defendant should be compelled to take issue upon the indictment.

A. OAKEY HALL, District Attorney for the People.

On the motion to remove to the United States Circuit for trial, the following points were argued in its support by same counsel:

I. The application is made under the provisions of the 5th section of the Act of Congress passed March 3, 1863, entitled "An Act relating to Habeas Corpus, and regulating Judicial Proceedings in certain cases." The papers upon which the motion is made show the case to be within the purview of that section. (12 St. U. S., 755.)

II.—As it is conceded that the laws of the United States within and conformed to the authority of the Constitution of the United States are paramount in all courts and jurisdictions, the motion must be granted, unless the section of the act in question is void for repugnance to the Constitution.

III.—That no such repugnance exists, and that the Act of Congress is valid, so far as it relates to the removal of a civil suit from the State court to the United States Circuit Court, has been adjudged, upon great consideration, by the General Term of the Supreme Court of this District.

It is respectfully submitted that the question within the premises of that decision should not be deemed an open one in this court. (Jones vs. Seward, General Term, March 14, 1864. Leonard P. J., Sutherland and Clerke, J. J.)

IV. The proposition, upon which the act in its application to civil suits was upheld as constitutional by the Supreme Court of this State, was that laid down and always adhered to, by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of *Osborn vs. The Bank of the United States*, 9 Wheat., 821.

Chief Justice MARSHALL, in delivering the opinion of the court, says: "We perceive no ground upon which the proposition can be maintained, that Congress is incapable of giving the Circuit Courts original jurisdiction in any case to which the appellate jurisdiction extends." (*Ut supra*, p. 821.)

V.—As the section of the act in question, in terms, provides for the removal of *criminal* prosecutions from the State to the United States Courts, the only question is, whether such provision is within the authority of the Constitution of the United States.

But, upon the adjudication of the Supreme Court of the United States, the answer to that question is to be sought in the answer to the question whether criminal prosecutions in the State Courts, within the purview of this section of the act of 1863, are subject to the *appellate* jurisdiction of the Federal Judiciary.

VI.—That criminal prosecutions, wherein the question of guilty or not guilty turns upon an authority, right in justification, under a law in the Constitution of the United States, are within the appellate jurisdiction, cannot be doubted, either upon reason or authority.

1. Nothing can be more at variance with the paramount authority of the Federal Government, than that it should be possible that a man should be punished by a State Court as a criminal, for an act enjoined, permitted or justified as a duty, or a right under the laws or Constitution of the United States.

To guard against this possibility, the appellate jurisdiction of the Federal Judiciary is requisite, and has been established.

2. The exercise of this appellate jurisdiction is familiar, and its constitutionality has never been judicially doubted or discredited. (Cohen vs. State of Virginia, 6 Wheat., 264; Worcester vs. State of Georgia, 6 Pet., 567; Prigg vs. Comma. Penn., 16 Pet., 539; United States vs. Booth, 21 How., 506.)

VII.—As, then, it cannot be doubted that a writ of error will lie to review before the Supreme Court of the United States, the final judgment of the highest court in this State, in the case in which the present application is made; so, it is established by the decision of the paramount tribunal, that original jurisdiction may be conferred by Congress in the Circuit Court in such case.

By the act of Congress of March 3, 1863, such jurisdiction has been conferred on the United States Circuit Courts, and the manner and effect of a transfer to their jurisdiction provided.

VIII. The motion should be granted, and the removal of the case ordered.

To which Mr. HALL replied as follows:

The defendant, who is United States Marshal, has been indicted for the forcible seizure and confinement of one Arguelles, &c.

The alleged offence is one against the statutes of the State of New-York, and is not against any Federal statute.

A motion is made to remove the indictment from the State Court into the United States Circuit Court for trial, and the application is based upon section 5 of chapter 81 of the Laws of 37th Congress, (March, 1863.) The supposed applicable provisions are as follows:

"§ 5. *And be it further enacted*, That if any suit or 'prosecution,' civil or 'criminal,' has been or shall be commenced in any State court against any officer, civil or military, or against any other person, for any arrest or imprisonment made, or other trespasses or 'wrongs' done or committed, or any act omitted to be done, at any time during the present rebellion, by virtue or under color of any authority derived from or exercised by or under the President of the United States, or any act of Congress, and the defendant shall, at the time of entering his appearance in such court, or if such appearance shall have been entered before the passage of this act, then, at the next session of the court in which such suit or 'prosecution' is pending, file a petition, stating the facts, and verified by affidavit, for the removal of the cause for trial at the next Circuit Court of the United States, to be holden in the district where the suit is pending, and offer good and sufficient surety for his filing in such court, on the first day of its session, copies of such process and other proceedings against him, and also for his appearing in such court and entering special bail in the cause, if special bail was originally required therein. It shall then be the duty of the State court to accept the surety, and proceed no further in the cause or 'prosecution,' and the bail that shall have been originally taken shall be discharged. And such copies being filed as aforesaid, in such court of the United States, the cause shall proceed therein in the same manner as if it had been brought in said court by original process, *whatever may be the amount, in dispute or the damages claimed, or whatever the citizenship of the parties, any former law to the contrary notwithstanding.*"

POINTS.

First.—This motion can be granted only through an unconstitutional application of the foregoing provisions.

1. If the prayer of the petitioner should be granted, a State will originally stand in the United States Circuit Court as plaintiff, with one of her own citizens as defendant.

2. Such a primary status of parties, either in civil or criminal controversy, is beyond the judicial jurisdiction granted by the Federal Constitution.

3. The constitutional test is an application to remove a controversy from a State to a Federal Court, and confer upon the latter original jurisdiction is, could the controversy so removed have been originally commenced in the latter tribunal? (1 Curtis' Commentaries on Jurisdiction, §148; Conkling's Treatise on Organization, Jurisdiction and Practice of the United States Courts, 3 ed., p. 177.)

4. Let us refer to the constitutional provisions. Art. 3, sec. 2, is as follows:

"The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers, and Consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States, between a State and citizens of another State, between citizens of different States, between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens, or subjects."

5. Here let it be conceded by us that whenever this controversy between the State and Murray involves a determination of constitutional questions adverse to Murray in the State tribunal of last resort, then the *appellate* jurisdiction of the national Supreme Court may be invoked by writ of error. But this decision simply relates to a claim of *original* jurisdiction of the United States Circuit Court.

6. Under which of the foregoing provisions of the Constitution could the State of New-York have entered this latter court, and have indicted Murray, her own citizen, for a State offence?

7. What judicial jurisdiction is not granted by the Federal Constitution expressly, or by necessary implication to the Federal courts, exclusively belongs to the State courts. (1 Kent, 324.)

8. The relation of the States and the Federal Government on this subject of judicial jurisdiction is, under the theory of our institutions, necessarily reciprocal. The former cannot prosecute for offences against Federal statutes, and the latter cannot prosecute for offence against State statutes. As cases "*arising* under the laws of the United States" must be originally litigated in national tribunals, so those arising under State law must be originally controverted in State tribunals. The national Government is protected from State usurpation, and the States are made secure against Federal domination. The Supreme Court of the United States may be appealed to by the National or the State Governments whenever either infringe upon the constitutional and appropriate functions of the other.

9. It is evident, from considering the theory of this relation, that, even when a constitutional status of parties exist, there may be no standing for them in the Federal courts for want of jurisdiction over the subject-matter.

10. Hence, although a State sue an alien, the latter cannot always transfer the subject-matter from the State to the Federal tribunal. Yet, in that case, there would be an apparent right of removal under the Constitution, because of a propper conjunction of parties.

11. The latter proposition was established in Respublica vs. Cobbett, 3 Dallas, 473, and the subject-matter of the suit merely accused of criminality.

William Cobbett had been sued in an action of debt by the State of Pennsylvania, upon a broken recognizance for good behavior. He petitioned to have it removed for trial into the United States Circuit Court, on the ground that he was an alien, and, under the concluding sentence of sec. 2, art. 3, *supra*. The removal was objected to. Messrs. Tilghman, Lewis & Rawle, of Pennsylvania, and Harper, of South Carolina, argued in favor of the removal. Messrs. Ingersoll and Dallas argued against it. There was color for the application, because Cobbett was a "foreign subject," and because he was defendant in action of debt. The court, per McKean, Ch. J., concluded its opinion as follows: "But that neither the Constitution nor Congress ever contemplated that any court under the United States should take cognizance of anything savoring of criminality against a State; That the action before the court is of a criminal nature, and for the punishment of a crime against the State. That yielding to the prayer of a petitioner would be highly inconvenient in itself, and injurious in the precedent; and the cognizance of it would not be accepted by the Circuit Court, if sent to them, for even consent cannot confer jurisdiction. For these reasons, and others, omitted for the sake of brevity, I conclude the prayer of William Cobbett cannot be granted."

12. Thus, an examination of the case of Cobbett shows that the court, although satisfied of the general right of an alien to force his State antagonist into the Federal court, doubted his constitutional right so to do when the subject-matter of the suit was an offence against State law. How much more should this court doubt the constitutionality of now removing a controversy wherein there is a defect of parties, with also a defect of subject-matter?

Second—So far as this State is concerned, the question is an original one; and a recent decision of the Supreme Court in this District, approving a removal of an action from the State Court into the United States Circuit Court, under the cited law of 1863, does not bind this court against entertaining the question.

1. The case of Jones agt. Seward, wherein that decision was rendered (26 How. Pr. Rep. 433), was one which could have been originally brought in the court to which it was removed, because there an individual plaintiff and an individual defendant came, and each were citizens of different States; hence, it fell within the provision of the Constitution allowing a citizen of one State to sue a citizen of another State in the United States Court.

2. And cases from other States, which may be cited as arising between individuals, fall within the same distinction.

3. Omitting the momentous and interesting considerations which arise from this attempt of the General Government to control, if not to subvert, State sovereignty, there was a bare legal apology for asking that Jones v. Seward should be removed because Federal legislation simply secured to the plaintiff his rights of procedure against the defendant, and there was in court no defect of power to determine the controversy. But the act of 1863, under which this claim of removal is made, does not—to bridge a long chasm of intermediate difficulties—provide how the offender against a State statute shall be sentenced if convicted. In short, whilst the analogies of a State procedure have been legislatively applied to *civil* suits when removed from State to Federal tribunals, none such have been applied to criminal prosecutions. And who could pardon?

Third—But, if there was not a failure of constitutional power respecting this motion, it should be denied for want of the necessary enabling legislation by Congress.

1. Because, even if a State may constitutionally be allowed to sue its own citizen civilly or criminally in a Federal court, as a matter of original jurisdiction, the State must, nevertheless, be expressly authorized and enabled, by an act of Congress, to commence such suit. Per Washington, J., Gale vs. Babcock, 4 Wash., C. C. Rep., p. 200, and S. C., p. 345.

2. Congress may have intended, by the invoked section, to force a trial in a Federal court, of State indictments against Federal officials, etc. Doubtless such a guardianship of Federal trespassers might prove agreeable and serviceable to the Administration. But the intention is not carried out by the provisions. To effectuate it something more of legislation is needed than an enactment to remove the criminal prosecution against an alleged Federal wrong-doer. There must be enabling legislation which shall provide for the anomalous status of a State prosecuting a State offender in a National court. Had this been done, then there must have been further legislation which should provide for process to compel the offender's appearance, and also for an application of the State punishment by the Federal judge, to the conviction in a Federal court not permitted without express legislation to notice State procedure.

3. The statutes of 1863, as well as prior statutes, provide for the determination of private controversies, but not for the determination of such a controversy as is now at the bar of this court.

4. Is it not clear that, should this indictment be removed into the United States Circuit Court, the latter must remand it for want of these very provisions?

Fourth—Therefore, waiving all the interesting topics of argument and illustration which are suggested by the many startling provisions of the Federal statute in question, the conclusions of the court should be—

1. That the motion must be denied, because, to grant it would be to make an unconstitutional application of the cited question.

2. That if no such constitutional barrier exists, the section does not warrant the motion in such a case as is now before the court.

3. That the defendant must answer the indictment.

A trial of this indictment appropriately raises, in an appropriate tribunal, this question: "Can Congress allow a Federal official to justify his unconstitutional trespass by pleading unconstitutional instructions of the President?"

No dispassionate citizen will doubt that this momentous question should be impartially discussed and decided, in these times of Executive influence, at the bar of a State court rather than at the bar of a Federal tribunal.

Decision reserved.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 24, 1864.

$50,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.	105½		1200 Erie Railway	115
2,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	112		50 do.	114¾
20,000 U.S.6s,5-20s, C.	105½		300 do.	114½
[illegible]			300 do. b10	114¾
10,000 do.	105		25 Erie R. Pref.	112¾
10,000 North C. St. 6s	[illegible]		100 Hud. Riv. R.	141
1,000 Mo. State 6s	68¾		200 do. b10	141¾
1,000 Mich. So. 2d M.	[illegible]		200 do.	[illegible]
3,000 Mo. 6s, issued to Pac. R.	70		200 Reading R.	140
2,000 Ill. Cen. Bds.	102		1200 do.	140
2,000 Ohio & Miss. C.	[illegible]		300 do.	139
3,000 do.	102		100 Alt. & Terre H.	[illegible]
1,000 Hud. 2d M. S. F.	[illegible]		100 Mich. Cen. R.	[illegible]
2,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	112		100 do. b10	139
4,000 Mich. So. 2d M.	104		100 do.	[illegible]
12,000 Alton & T. H. 1st	[illegible]		200 do.	138¾
5,000 C.&N.W. Int. Bds	[illegible]		300 M. S. & N. I. R.	95
2,000 C. & N. W. S. F. B.	110½		100 do. b3	95
2,000 C. & N. W. 1st M.	[illegible]		100 do. b10	95½
500 do.	104		100 do.	[illegible]
1,000 Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	97		100 do.	[illegible]
5,000 P. Ft. W. & C. 1st	120½		100 do.	[illegible]
2,000 P., F. W. & C. 2d	[illegible]		400 do.	[illegible]
4,000 Mar. & Cin. 1st M.	105		100 do.	94½
2,000 Mar. 1st M. S.	[illegible]		200 Ill. Cen. Full S.	[illegible]
1,000 do.	102		2000 Ill. Cen. Scrip	129
20 Fourth Nation'l B.	97		300 do.	129¾
300 Canton Co.	38¾		500 do.	129¾
200 do. b15	40		1000 Clev. & Pitts. R.	113
100 do.	40		100 do.	[illegible]
300 Cum. Coal Co. Pref	72¾		100 do. b15	112¾
1500 do.	72		25 Chic. & N. W.	52½
400 do.	72¾		600 do.	[illegible]
100 do. b10	73		100 do. b3	53
100 Amer. Coal Co.	100		100 Chi.&N.W. Pref.	85¾
500 Quick. M. Co.	75½		100 do.	85¾
100 do. b3	74		100 do.	86
100 do.	76		200 do. b60	86
100 Cen. Am. Tran.	27		100 Cle. & Tol. R.	145
100 Copake Iron	18		1200 Chic. & R. I. R.	113
200 Mariposa M. Co.	40		350 do.	113
1000 do.	39½		100 Chi., B. & Quin.	130
300 N. Y. Central	133½		100 P., F. W. & C.	114
100 do.	133½		100 do. b10	114
100 do.	133½		12 New-Jersey R.	162
400 do.	134		150 Mar. & Cin. 1st Pr.	75
40 P. F. W. & C. Scrip.	112			

SECOND BOARD.

$25,000 U.S.6s,5-20s. C.	105		300 Reading R.	[illegible]
5,000 do.	105¼		500 do.	[illegible]
100,000 O. & Miss. C.	62		200 do.	[illegible]
300 Cumb. Coal Pref.	72		200 do.	[illegible]
300 do.	71¾		200 do.	[illegible]
400 do.	71¾		300 Mich. Cen. R.	[illegible]
10 N. Y. Cen. R.	133		300 Chi. & N.W. Pref.	[illegible]
100 do. b3	134		100 do.	[illegible]
100 Hud. River R.	140½		100 M. So. & N. I. R.	[illegible]
100 do. s30	140¾		100 do.	[illegible]
100 do. b15	141		1000 do.	[illegible]
100 do.	140		100 do.	[illegible]
300 Erie Railway	114¼		600 Ill. C. R. Scrip	[illegible]
300 do.	114¾		300 Clev. & Pitts.	[illegible]
200 do.	114¾		[illegible]	
200 do. s10	114		300 Chi. & N. W. R.	[illegible]
100 do.	114¾		300 Cleve. & Tol. R.	[illegible]
100 Chic. & R. I. R.	114			

FRIDAY, June 24—P. M.

There was a renewed sharp demand for Money this forenoon, at 7 ⅌ cent., but the demand from the Stock Exchange was not heavy enough to keep up the pressure after 2 o'clock. It is perhaps fortunate for the Brokers, just now, that speculation moves with more caution than earlier in the week. The upward start of 3@5 ⅌ cent. to the market on Tuesday Afternoon and Evening was scarcely supported half a day, and the appearances in the Money circles since, particularly at Bank, have by no means encouraged a renewal of the excitement. The accord among the old Clearing-house Banks a fortnight ago, in reference to settlements in Certificates, in place of or in common with Greenbacks, was not complete, owing to the refusal of a number of the dissenting Banks, (the vote stood 24 to 15,) to be absolutely bound by the arrangement. This difficulty, however, was not seriously felt while Money worked at 6 ⅌ cent., (the rate borne by the Certificates,) but it transpires to-day that the amount of Greenbacks paid into the Clearing-house yesterday, was not equal to the demands made upon it by the dissenting creditor Banks that peremptorily refused to take their balances in Certificates. The Manager of the House was relieved of this dead lock, on application to one of the more accommodating large Banks that could spare the Greenbacks, but now that Greenbacks are in more active employment outside of Bank in settlement of transactions in Gold and Foreign Exchange, the same difficulty is likely to occur any or every day in the week, and the ultimate result must be the breaking up of all arrangements other than the daily settlement of balances exclusively in greenbacks. To-morrow the second installment on the 1881 Loan falls due, in settlement of which the Clearing-house Banks, by an arrangement with the Secretary of the Treasury, a fortnight ago, will be at liberty to pay in their 6 ⅌ cent. Certificates of Deposit taken out for Clearing-house employment. The third and last installment is payable on Thursday next, 30th inst. Should the Clearing-house be reduced to cash settlements in Greenbacks exclusively, (the principle of the Gold Act so much complained of will be practically acknowledged where it was to "break" things generally, although this new "hardship" at the Clearing-house, will be brought about by no Act of Congress, and by no Bank or Banks in friendly accord with the Government. The banking interest will also be relieved of the discredit of the conditional certification of checks, to which at least one two-million bank was driven yesterday. The volume of daily certifications and clearances will also be greatly reduced, and we may thus be able after a while, to measure or form some approximate opinion of the actual supply of Greenbacks on the market.

After the decline on the Railway speculation on Wednesday and Thursday, there was a steadier tone to the Stock Exchange to-day, and in the afternoon the demand improved without advancing prices too rapidly. The Government Stocks were steady at 105@105¼ for the 5.20s and 105¾@106, ex-July interest, for the 1881s.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made, as compared with the same hour on Thursday, the market steady. The Michigan Central Shares are now called, ex dividend. The Michigan Southern advertises a Dividend of 5 ⅌ cent. on the Guaranteed, and 3½ on the Common Stock for 1st August.

	Thurs.	Fri.		Thurs.	Fri.
U. S. 6s, 1881	112¾	112	Mich. Central	151	139
U. S. 5-20's ex. c.	105¼	105¼	Mich. Southern	95¼	95
N. Y. Central	133¾	133¾	Illinois Central	[illegible]	129¾
Erie	114	114¾	Pittsburgh	113½	112¾
Erie Preferred	112	112	Fort Wayne	113½	113½
Hudson	140½	140½	Rock Island	113½	113½
Pacific Mail	270	270	Reading	140	140¼
Canton	38½	38½	Quicksilver	76	74½
Trans. Cer., new	98¼	[illegible]	Cumberland Coal	71½	72
Toledo	145	143½	Mariposa	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northwestern	52½	53	N. West Pref.	85¾	85¾
Ohio & M. Certs	38½	38			

The following is the statement of the day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States: Total receipts, $1,263,-000 50, including for Customs $97,000 and 6 ⅌ cent bonds, 1881, $383,000; payments, $1,-370,271 85; balance, $27,363,763 61.

The business in Gold to-day was very slight, and the market free from excitement. The settlements in Exchange for Saturday's steamer kept the quotations up to about Thursday's figures. Gold 210@215, and London 232@237 ⅌ cent. The foolish rumor or suggestion of the morning about the prohibition of Specie exports by Congress was not believed; and so far as the produce of California in the precious metals is concerned, it would be in violation of the Constitution, even if such a measure were called for by the short supplies of Gold in the country, or as a necessity of war, which it is not.

The Bank Stocks are not much dealt in, although their July Dividends are generally higher than last year. The Broadway makes 10 ⅌ cent.; Chatham, 4; North America, 4; Irving, 4; Metropolitan, 5; People's, 4, and Atlantic 4.

Merchants'	112	People's	110
Merchants' Exchange	101	Market	105
State of New-York	110	Continental	105
Chatham	104	St. Nicholas	107

The following bids were made for the Railway Mortgages:

[illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]			Chi. & R. I. Int.			115
[illegible]	[illegible]			Pitts. Ft. W. & C. Int.			[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]			Pitts. Ft. W. & C. Mtg.			87½
[illegible]	[illegible]			Mich. S. & N. I. S.			[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]			Chi. & Alt. Mtg.			110½
[illegible]	[illegible]			Chi. & Alt. S. F.			100½

The exports of Foreign Dry Goods at the port of New-York for the week ending June 23, were to the value of $1,796,054, against $731,147 same week last year, and $1,170,199 the corresponding week of 1862. The following is the summary for the week:

	Consumption Direct. Pkgs.	Value.	Warehouse. Pkgs.	Value.	Withdrawn. Pkgs.	Value.
Dry Goods	349	$46,276	1,002	$123,418	10	$1,400
Gen'l Merch.	62	19,455	263	121,379	3	4,321
Total of Mdse.	172	207,295	220	276,002	27	5,734
Total of Flag.	61	34,219	1,054	267,224	7	1,200
Specie & Bullion	20	6,000	220	96,540		
Total	617	$306,754	2,759	$1,484,563	47	$12,655
		1,490,563				200,794
Total entered		$1,796,054		Total marketed		$213,449

Proposals for $250,000 Riot Damages Indemnity Bonds, No. 2, will be opened at the Comptroller's office, City Hall, on Monday, June 27, at 2 o'clock P. M. These Bonds are authorized by an act of the Legislature, passed in 1864, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor June 15, 1864. They bear 6 ⅌ cent. interest, and are payable Nov. 1, 1882.

Messrs. MULLER, WILKINS & Co. will hold their regular auction sale of Stocks, Bonds, &c., to-morrow, (Saturday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, No. 4 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 22, 1864.

FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES—THE BALANCE OF THE SEVENTY-FIVE MILLION LOAN, U. S. 6s OF 1881, TO BE AWARDED AT 105.

This Bank will receive subscriptions for them United States six per cent. bonds of 1881, and will furnish them in coupons, free of commission, at 105.

This is the minimum rate fixed by the Government for the unvisited balance of seventy-five million loan.

S. C. THOMPSON, President.
JAMES GUESSEY, Cashier.

HOWES & MACY,

(Late Officers of the Park Bank,)

BANKERS,

30 WALL STREET,

In Rooms lately occupied by J. J. Cisco, Esq., U. S. Assistant Treasurer.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, which may be drawn without previous notice, as with the City Banks.

Orders for the purchase or sale of UNITED STATES AND OTHER BONDS, CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, GOLD, SILVER, and all kinds of STOCKS, executed for the usual commission.

PARTICULAR attention paid to the collection of Notes, Checks, Bills of Exchange, &c., &c., on all accessible points of the United States and Canada. Checks for the proceeds will be sent to the owner's place of business without delay.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK, No. 5 Nassau-st.

UNITED STATES DEPOSITARY AND GOVERNMENT AGENTS.

This bank will receive subscriptions for the unvisited balance of the NEW SEVENTY-FIVE MILLION LOAN at 105, the minimum rate, without commission.

These bonds bear 6 per cent. interest, payable in GOLD, semi-annually, and become due in 1881.

New-York, June 22, 1864. C. M. JORDAN, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, New-York, May 20, 1864.

This Bank has now on hand, for immediate delivery, an ample supply of U. S. 10-40 Bonds, with Coupons from March 1. Payment may be made in any funds current in this City. SAMUEL C. THOMPSON, President.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK, June 23, 1864.

FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES. The remainder of the gold-bearing loan, to of 1881, is now offered at 105. Subscriptions taken without charge.

J. W. ORVIS, President.
R. M. HUNTER, Cashier.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Friday, June 24—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last, have been: 17 bbls. Ashes, 16,637 bbls. Flour, 481 bags Corn Meal, 126,743 bushels Wheat, 22,400 bushels Corn, 46 bushels Rye, 13,623 bushels Oats, 2,205 pkgs. Provisions, and 2,103 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue inactive at $11 6¼ for Pots, and $13 50 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

COAL—Dealers are advancing prices on domestic from the local yards, though the supply is fair and the demand from consumers is moderate. The wholesale prices of Anthracite, from the boats, for house sizes, are now from $9 75@$10 25 ⅌ long ton of 2,240 lbs., and the retail prices from the yard, $10 50@$11, generally $11, ⅌ short ton of 2,000 lbs. At an average of $10 ⅌ long ton at the boats, the average price of the short ton to the dealers would seem to be a fraction less than $8 00, or fully $2 00 ⅌ ton less than the prevalent retail price from the yards, which, in our judgement, leaves a very handsome margin for profit, in a branch of business, attended with a maximum of risk and expense in its successful management. Yet some of the dealers in coal coolly assert that they now lose money in filling the orders of their regular customers at current rates! The next monthly auction sale of Scranton Coal (20,000 tons) is announced in our advertising columns for Wednesday next, June 29. The sale will take place at noon, on that day, at the office of the Company, No. 23 William-st.

COFFEE—Is to more demand at uniform prices. Rios at 40c.@50c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo at 41c.@45c.; Ito at 41c.@43½c.; St. Domingo at 40c.@37c. ⅌ lb., including gold tax; 4,100 bags.

COTTON—Continues in very moderate demand at drooping prices. Middlings at 87½@90c. ⅌ lb., sales and receipts since our last, 600 bales. The following is the latest report of the New-Orleans market, (June 16,) received by mail: "The few lots placed in the market this morning were held at such extreme rates as to prevent their being taken, although buyers were willing to pay very full prices, and the only transactions reported were 12 bales mixed, &c., at—; 7 pickings at 80c.; 16 good ordinary at 61 60½; and 16 bales, embracing 7 bales pickings, at 50c., 5 bales repacked at 65c., and 11 strict ordinary at 60c. The quotations of the New-York market on the 10th were not generally known until toward the close. The following is the New-Orleans cotton statement for the week ending June 16:

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1863—Sales	1,861
Received this week	709
Received previously	114,190—115,899
Total	116,758
Exported this week	1,759
Exported previously	110,240—111,999
Stock on hand not cleared	4,659

FIRE CRACKERS—Have been in good request, at $3 50@$3 60 ⅌ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in less demand to-day at further reduction of 5c.@10c. ⅌ bbl. Sales since our last amount to 15,300 bbls., part to arrive, including Superfine State and Western at $5 10@$5 20; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $6 80@$6 90 ⅌ bbl.; Superfine State and Western ..... $5 10@ 5 20; Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c. .... 5 70@ 6 20; Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands 5 20@ 5 30; Extra Ohio, trade and family brands .... 5 25@6 90; Extra Genesee .... 5 25@6 50; Poor to choice Extra Missouri .... 5 20@11 50; Southern Flour is less active at drooping prices; sales since our last 1,300 bbls., at $5 75@$5 90 for poor to good, and $5 95@$13 for fancy to choice Extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour is in moderate demand and heavy; sales 130 bbls. Extra at $5 75@$6 50 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour continues in demand at $7 50@$8 25 ⅌ bbl.; sales, 130 bbls. Corn Meal is in good request, closing at $7 50 for Jersey, and $8 for Calcris and Brandywine ⅌ bbl.; total sales, 400 bbls.

FRUIT—The demand has been quite moderate for most kinds, including Layer Raisins of $4 50@$4 62½, and Bunch Raisins at $4 25 ⅌ box.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in less demand, and Canadian declined 2c.@3c. ⅌ bushel. Sales have been made since our last of 104,000 bushels, part to arrive, including Amber Western at $2 [illegible] to $2 [illegible] on extreme; Red Western at $2 [illegible] $2 [illegible]; Amber Genesee and Spring Red at $2 [illegible] @$2 [illegible]; Milwaukee Club at $1 [illegible]@$1 [illegible]; Chicago Spring at $1 [illegible]@$1 [illegible] ⅌ bushel. Corn has been in demand, at irregular prices, sales since our last 49,500 bushels, part to arrive, at $1 [illegible]@$1 [illegible] for common to fair, and $1 [illegible] for very choice new Mixed Western; also, 67,[illegible] bushels for shipment to G. Rye is scarce and quiet; at $1 [illegible] ⅌ bushel. Oats are in good demand, chiefly for Government use, at [illegible] cents higher prices; we quote Canada at [illegible] cents, in store; and [illegible] cents, afloat; Western at [illegible] cents, afloat, and [illegible] cents, in store; State at [illegible] cents, afloat. Barley and Malt continues in demand at $1 [illegible]@$1 [illegible] ⅌ bushel. Two week's business in Breadstuffs in Milwaukee, week ending with June 22, Messrs. Jones & Co. notice thus: "Flour—The market has further advanced $1@$1 50 ⅌ bbl., and with a small supply prices about nominal. The clearances since the opening of navigation are 314,273 bbls., as follows: To Buffalo, 77,116 bbls.; to Ogdensburgh, 20,346 bbls.; to Canada, 55,258 bbls.; by Grand Trunk steamers, 27,100 bbls.; by D. and M. Railroad, 32,782 bbls.; other ports, 2,337 bbls. Receipts for week 7,121 bbls.; against 7,602 bbls. same time last year. Freights to New-York, nominal, 6½@7 ⅌ bbl. Wheat—The past week has been marked by unusual excitement, and under the influence of a strong local demand to fill contracts, prices show the extraordinary advance of 30c. ⅌ bushel. There is a fair demand on Eastern account, but the orders are mostly at prices much below those now current. The question of the weather has become of very serious one during the week, the continued dry weather having caused much alarm in regard to crop prospects. We hear to-day, however, of refreshing showers in many sections. Many parties state that no much damage has already been done, that under the most favorable circumstances the crop in this State and Minnesota will be largely under an average. Receipts for week 179,000 bushels against 279,129 bushels same time last year. The receipts since 1st January aggregate 5,871,423 bushels. The shipments for the week sum up 434,339 bushels, and since the opening of navigation 5,490,160 bushels, as follows:

	Bushels.		Bushels.
To Buffalo	3,749,858	To Canada	1,183,077
To Oswego	374,287	To other ports	170,438

HAY—North River is in moderate demand at $1 10@$1 30 ⅌ 100 lbs.

ROPE—Has been in limited request at 15c.@20c. for poor to prime, and 20c.@30c. for very choice, ⅌ lb.

HIDES—Are moderately inquired for at previous figures.

LEATHER—Sales in good demand, and held with increased firmness.

LIME—Rockland is in pretty fair request at $1 15 for Common, and $1 30 for Lump, ⅌ bbl.

LUMBER—Has been in fair demand at buoyant prices. The supply is moderate.

METALS—Are rather more sought after, but the high prices claimed by holders check business.

NAVAL STORES—Are inactive, including Spirits Turpentine, at $2 [illegible]@$2 [illegible] ⅌ gallon. Tar at $14@$17 ⅌ bbl. Resin at $3 [illegible]@$4 [illegible] ⅌ 280 lbs.

OILS—Continue in fair demand at our quotations. Crude Whale at $1 [illegible]@$1 [illegible]; Crude Sperm at $1 [illegible]@$1 [illegible]; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 [illegible]@$1 [illegible]; Unbleached Sperm at $1 [illegible]@$1 [illegible]; Linseed at $1 [illegible]@$1 [illegible]; No. 1 Lard at $1 [illegible]@$1 [illegible]; Crude Petroleum 40c.@47c.; Refined Petroleum at 70c.@80c., free, and 50c.@71c., in bond, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in active request, chiefly on speculation, at firmer prices. Sales since our last 10,300 bbls., for lots, at $40@$40 75 for New Mess, regular delivery; $41 [illegible]@$43 50 for do., July delivery, buyer's option; $37@$38 for Old Mess, and $41 for July delivery, $36 50@$39 50 for Prime Mess, $26 for Thin Mess, and $23@$24 for Prime ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are in good demand, at 16c.@16¾c. for Hams, and 12c.@14c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb.; sales 270 pkgs. Bacon continues quiet, at 15c.@16c., according to quality, ⅌ lb. Lard is in less request and heavy to-day; sales since our last, 2,600 tcs. and bbls., for immediate and future delivery, at 10¾c.@10c. ⅌ lb. Beef continues in good demand, at $9@$9 50; sales 1,200 bbls., at $27@$30 for Mess; $30@$33 for Extra Mess; $16@$17 50 for Country Mess, ⅌ bbl. Prime Mess, $29@$31 ⅌ tcc. Beef Hams $28@$29 50 ⅌ bbl.; sales 40 bbls. Butter is in good demand, at 20c.@40c. for poor to prime, and 46c.@48c. for very choice State; 35c.@38c. for common to choice Western, ⅌ lb. Cheese is saleable and buoyant at 11c.@19c. ⅌ lb.

SUGARS—Continue in fair request, at trifling prices. Sales since our last, 625 hhds., including New-Orleans at 20c.@21c.; Porto Rico at 16c.@19½c., and Cuba equal to 16½c.@21c. Refined Sugars continue in demand at 24½c.@26c. ⅌ lb.

TEAS—Are in good demand and advancing.

TALLOW—Sales since our last, 140,000 lbs., at 15½c.@16¼c. ⅌ lb.

TOBACCO—Transactions comprise nearly all the Kentucky offering at full prices; sales 417 hhds. Kentucky, 12c.@27½c.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported since our last of 2,100 bbls., in lots, at $1 [illegible]@$1 [illegible], closing heavily ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been light, to-day. For Liverpool—18,000 bushels Wheat at 6d., and by steamer 350 boxes Cheese at 50s. For London—300 tons Oil Cake at 15s. @17s. 6d. For Cork and orders, a Prussian brig, with Wheat (12,000 bushels) at 4c. 3d., and an Italian brig, with Wheat (9,000 bushels) at 3c. 6d., lay days nearly expired. For Havre—500 bbls. Oil at 45 francs. For Antwerp—50 hhds. Tallow and 20 tcs. Lard at 22c. 9d. For Bremen—60 casks Ashes at 15s.; 60 tons Black Walnut at 17s. 6d.; 120 bbls. Tobacco at 30s.; and 400 bbls. Shoe Pegs at 1s. 9d.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

City of Washing'n	June 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Saxonia	June 25	New-York	South'ptn.
Scotia	June 29	New-York	Liverpool.
Hansa	July 2	New-York	South'ptn.
Pennsylvania	July 2	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Manch'r	July 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Westphalian	July 5	New-York	Havre.
Africa	July 6	Boston	Liverpool.
Sidon	July 6	New-York	Liverpool.
New-York	July 9	New-York	Liverpool.
City of London	July 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Bavaria	July 13	New-York	South'ptn.
America	July 16	New-York	South'ptn.
Germania	July 20	New-York	South'ptn.
New-York	July 23	New-York	South'ptn.
Bremen	Aug. 6	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Hansa	June 9	Southampton	New-York.
City of Cork	June 11	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	June 11	Liverpool	Boston.
Sidon	June 14	Liverpool	New-York.
Borussia	June 14	Southampton	New-York.
City of London	June 18	Liverpool	New-York.
Persia	June 18	Liverpool	New-York.
Louisiana	June 21	Liverpool	New-York.
America	June 22	Southampton	New-York.
Asia	June 25	Liverpool	Boston.
Germania	June 28	Southampton	New-York.
New-York	July 9	Southampton	New-York.
Bremen	July 20	Southampton	New-York.
Hansa	Aug. 3	Southampton	New-York.

For Havana, New-Orleans, &c.

Evening Star	June 26	New-York	New-Orleans

European Mails.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent by the *Saxonia*, via Southampton and Hamburg, will close at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Ireland by the *City of Washington* will close on Saturday at 10:30 A. M.

For New-Orleans, West Indies, &c.

The mails for New-Orleans by the *Evening Star* will close on Saturday at 1:30 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

Post Mails close at	8 A. M., 1:30 and 6:30 P. M.
Erie Mail	8 A. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way	8 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Hudson River Rail'd	8 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Long Island	8 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	6:00 P. M.
New-York Central Rail'd	8 A. M. & 4 P. M.
North Mails	8 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
North Mail, Way	4:00 P. M.
Harlem Mail	8 A. M. and 4:30 and 6 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington Territory and the Sandwich Islands, will be made up daily (Sundays excepted.) closing at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

SUNDAY MAILS—On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

AT THE RELATIVES OF GEORGE ELLSWORTH, late of Co. D, Sixth Regiment Vermont Volunteers, supposed to reside in the State of New-York, per this notice they will please inform R. WIRES, Burlington, Vt.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.

Completed sets are displayed in movement, through, make plans, and put in dummy, where is and gearing. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 106 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER WHEELS,

of the cheapest and best approved design.

MILL-STONES AND MILL MACHINERY.

Address JOHN T. NOYE, Buffalo, N. Y.

TOBACCONISTS, ATTENTION!

FOR SALE—One of Rogers' Tobacco Cutting Machines, in complete order, (can be run by hand or steam power,) together with five press boxes. Apply at No. 187 and 189 Water-st.

BOILERS FOR SALE—TWO BOILERS, 30 by 36 feet, 1 14-inch flues 36 inch, and 2 locomotive boilers, 36 by 8 feet, all in fine order.

JOHN STUART, No. 195 Broadway.

BOILERS WANTED.—TWO PLAIN CYLINDER boilers, 30@40 feet long, and 30@36 inches. Engine boilers and machinery bought and sold.

JOHN STUART, No. 195 Broadway.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERCHANTS, No. 4 Dey-st., Works, Paterson, N. J., manufacture stationary and portable steam engines and boilers, saw, hemp, tow, cotton, rags, machinery, &c.

REYNOLDS TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

TALLCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 106 Broadway, N. Y.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NOTICE.

Two or three gentlemen can be accommodated with large airy rooms, in a quiet private family, for the months of July and August.

The location is very desirable, almost fronting Madison-square, and the house has every modern convenience. No objection. Good references exchanged. Address S. H. W., Station C, Broadway, U. S. P. O.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, A good sized room, unfurnished preferred, with board, in a private family of first-class boarders; good references exchanged; will pay promptly and be permanent; private street contains all modern improvements. Address, with full particulars, LIVINGSTON, Box No. 3,023 post-office.

BOARDING—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS; pleasant accommodations for a gentleman and wife, or single gentleman. Apply at No. 161 Willow-st., near Pierrepont. References exchanged.

WANTED—BY TWO GENTLEMEN OF RESpectability, board in the country for the Summer and Fall, in a pleasant location, not exceeding 20 miles from the City, and easy of access. Board in a respectable private family would be preferred. Address B, Box No. 1,164 Post-office.

HAVING RECENTLY TAKEN THE HOUSE No. 73 Bleecker-st., I would be glad to recommend persons who are in quest of a quiet, neat and well kept home, with good board, convenient to cars and stages.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—BY A LADY, A quiet home in a family; location Staten Island, or a short distance from the City. Answer, stating full particulars, L. Y., Box No. 126, Times Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING AT NO. [illegible] West 18th-st., a few doors west of Broadway, wish to let a suite of rooms on the second floor, with private table.

A FURNISHED ROOM—TO LET, OPPOSITE Cooper Institute, a very pleasant room, with or without partial use of parlor adjoining. Apply at No. 15 Astor-pl., over bookstore.

BOARD WANTED—BY A WIDOW LADY, location to be between 4th and 8th sts. and 4th and 30th sts. Address G. M., Box No. 2,180 Post-office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH or partial board. Apply at No. 176 East 14th-st. Location good. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

SUMMER BOARDING-PLACE FOR A gentleman, lady, child (six years of age), servant and husband; gentleman away part of the time; farm-house or bachelor's plantation; pleasant out high land (mountain) preferred, not over 75 miles from the City. Address, giving terms and particulars, JOS. P. KNAPP, No. 346 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT CORNWALL, THREE miles west of the landing; the location very retired and highly picturesque; rooms large and comfortable. WM. E. REID, Proprietor. Refers to Wm. B. Warren, Esq., President of International Insurance Company, No. 119 Broadway; Wm. Fullerton, Esq., No. 11 Pine-st.

BOARD NEAR MILTON.—A FEW PERSONS desiring pure mountain air and pleasant society, can be accommodated with a farm house, 2½ miles from landing; terms from $6 to $7 per week. Persons wishing to secure rooms will address, JNO. T. MANN, Milton Post-office, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT A FARM-HOUSE, ONE mile south from Long Branch, N. J.; good bathing, fishing, riding; table first-class; fruit, vegetables, milk, &c., in abundance. Address R. W., Box No. 206 Newark Post-office.

BOARD IN ORANGE, N. J.—PERSONS DEsiring large airy rooms on the first floor, can be accommodated with such in a desirable location. For further particulars, apply to W. H. FRANKLIN, No. 34 Vesey-st.

BOARD IN STRATFORD, CONN.—MRS. SMITH can pleasantly accommodate two or three families at the lake residence of Mr. C. H. Booth, a few minutes' walk from the Railroad station; she has also a good carriage-house and stable.

DESIRABLE SUMMER BOARD CAN BE procured by families at the country residence of the subscriber, in Westchester Co.; desirable rooms; liberal table; plenty of fresh fruit and vegetables. Address H. E., Town of Rye, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT HUDSON, COLUMBIA County. A small family can have good board with two young men at a farm house, about one mile from the landing. For particulars inquire of JOHN A. CONDIT, No. 28 Exchange-place.

COUNTRY BOARD—CAN BE HAD WHERE pure mountain air, delightful scenery, refined society and good fare offer unusual inducements; terms reasonable. For particulars address BOARD, Box No. 169 Brooklyn Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENtleman, wife, infant and nurse, on a farm, near the water, and not over one hour's ride or sail from New-York. Address, stating terms and location, Box No. 3,149 Post-office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

LAKE GEORGE.—THE STEAMER MINNEHAHA will commence on June 2 her trips for the season through Lake George, connecting with the Saratoga Railroad and Lake Champlain steamers.

The FORT WILLIAM HENRY HOTEL, at Caldwells, N. Y., will be open for the reception of guests on 23d of May. DANIEL GALE, Proprietor.

THOMPSON'S ATLANTIC PAVILION—Highlands of Navesink, N. J.—is now open for the reception of visitors. Permanent boarders; good fishing and sailing; surf and river bathing; board reasonable. Boats leave the foot of Murray-st. twice every day. JOSEPH J. THOMPSON, Proprietor.

NOSTRAND HOUSE—SANDS' POINT, LONG Island, on Long Island Sound, is now open; 1½ hours' sail per steamer *Arrowsmith*, leaving Peck-slip at 4 P. M., returning at 9 A. M. A furnished cottage of five rooms to let. B. B. NOSTRAND.

HEATH HOUSE—SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN Mineral Springs, N. J., reached by Morris and Essex Railroad, foot of Barclay-st., New-York, at 8¼ A. M. and 4 P. M. E. B. COLEMAN, Proprietor.

NEPTUNE HOUSE, NEW-ROCHELLE, is now open. WILLIAM J. FISH.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J., is now open for the reception of visitors. Address B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 4 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. REYE.

SLOTE & JANES,

STATIONERS, PRINTERS and BLANK-BOOK DEALERS, 60 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

FOUNTAIN PEN—NO INKSTAND REQUIRED—One filling will write 12 hours. Also, all other styles of Gold Pens; send stamp for circular. G. F. HAWKES, Sole Manufacturer, No. 64 Nassau-st., N. Y.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AT PRIVATE SALE—CARRIAGES OF EVERY description; phaetons, Germantowns, Rockaways, top and no-top buggies, of coal box and piano body patterns, four-seat, light park wagons, and light six-seat coach. Also one second-hand top-buggy, made by Brewster, harness, &c., by HARRY C. COOK, No. 17 Dey-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—ONE PAIR OF BRIGHT bay horses, 5 years old, 15½ hands high; warranted sound and kind, free and stylish drivers. Can be seen till sold, at Messrs. UNDERHILL & FLERT'S stable, Nos. 19 and 21 East 12th-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at

MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. [illegible] Navy-st., and No. 45 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn, L. I.

DE COMEAU & SPERLING,
No. 50 Broadway, New-York,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
SALTED SHEEP SKINS—Sclin, Flathes and Roan.
SHELLAC—English, Native and Garnet.
VERDIGRIS—Extra Dry Nachenga.
MATERS' LEATHER.
BOOKBINDERS' LEATHER.
BOOT AND SHOE LININGS.
SHOP SKIRT LEATHER.
DYE STUFFS, &c., &c.

WEDDING CARDS.

French Note Papers, Envelopes, Silver Plated, &c., at A. Kronfelt's, 216 Broadway, cor. Dunne-st. Note Stationery by mail, and 12 cents.

CLINTON HALL, ASTOR-PLACE, NEW-YORK, June 18, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED, TRUSTEES OF the "Clinton Hall Association," take pleasure in bringing to the notice of the public the present position now in foot by the MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, to liquidate the debt upon the Clinton Hall, and to establish the Library upon a firm and permanent pecuniary basis. The plan is to solicit subscriptions for stock in the "Clinton Hall Association," every stockholder of which (the shares being One Hundred Dollars each) has access to the Mercantile Library free of any future charge. By its constitution, the whole income of the "Clinton Hall Association," after defraying the necessary charges of the establishment, is to be appropriated annually to the increase of the library.

The object of the present movement is to pay off the building debt, and thus have the income to be laid out as above provided.

The undersigned are sure that the two Associations have earned their positions before the community sufficiently to make this brief notice and recommendation all that will be necessary to inspire confidence in the undertaking.

WILSON G. HUNT,
THOMAS H. HALL,
WILLIAM E. DODGE,
ISAAC H. BAILEY,
HUGH N. CAMP,
JOHN W. MAYBEE,
EDMUND COFFIN,
Trustees.

LITTLE'S HARDWARE, CUTLERY, LADDER AND COOPER'S TOOLS EMPORIUM, No. 3 Fulton-st., between Gold and Cliff sts., east of Broadway.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE SPLENDID PROPERTY NO [illegible] 5th-st., Hoboken, fronting through to [illegible]-st., and [illegible] in depth; a most desirable site for a public hall, restaurant or manufacturing purposes; the substantial house thereon could be easily altered; possession immediately. For terms apply to D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pinest.

FARM FOR SALE.

A Farm and Country Residence in Orange County, 2½ hours from the City, by the [illegible] Railway, 3 miles north of the Town of Monroe.

The farm contains about 100 acres, has ample bottom, stables, cows-house, &c., with stalls for a dozen horses and as many head of cattle. The dwelling will accommodate a large family; is supplied with spring water, ice-house filled, wash-house, and workshop at convenient distance; garden planted, abundance of shade and fruit trees, and everything about the establishment in good order. For permission to examine the premises apply to Mr. WILLIAM COLEMAN, in the Town of Monroe, or to the owner at No. 4 East 16th-st., New-York.

AT NORTH NEW-YORK,
FIVE HUNDRED LOTS FOR SALE.

Just north of 3d-av., Harlem River Bridge in Westchester County; pure air; no assessments and light taxes; streets and avenues all open and graded to correspond with North New-York; lots 25 feet by 100 feet; Second and Third-avenues Railroads, and eight miles to Hotel by steam cars. Inquire of F. EAE, at the land of the above lots.

FOR SALE—AN ENTIRE FRONT ON 6TH-AV., south of the Central Park.

Also, Entire FRONT on Broadway, between 53d and 54th sts.

Also, Entire FRONT on Broadway, between 59th and 60th sts.

Also, Entire BLOCK between 9th and 10th sts., near Central Park, suitable for immediate improvement.

Also, LOTS on Broadway, south of the Central Park.

Also, An entire FRONT on the 4th or Park-av., between 50th and 60th sts. (12 lots.)

Also, LOTS on the principal streets and avenues.

For particulars apply to
ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—THE CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Rev. Dr. H. A. Montgomery, Rector, situated on the northwesterly corner of Madison-av. and 35th-st., is offered for sale; the church edifice is of brick, is built with nave and transepts, and contains about 600 sittings; it occupies a plot of ground 74 feet 4 inch in front, on Madison-av., by the same feet in depth, on 35th-st., having three full avenues lots. Apply to either of the undersigned:

JOHN DELAFIELD,
J. B. VANDERVOORT, No. 37 Water-st.
R. M. VALENTINE, No. 146 Front-st.
G. I. NESBITT, corner of Pearl and Pine sts.

FOR SALE—ABOUT 100 LOTS IN ONE PARCEL, opposite of them fronting Central Park.

Also, lots on 59th and 60th sts., between 6th and 8th avenues.

Also, lots on 5th and 6th avs., fronting on the Central Park.

Also, lots on the streets adjacent to the Central Park.

For particulars, apply to
ALLEN & BROWN,
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FOR SALE—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS HOUSES and lots on Murray Hill, near 5th-av., with immediate possession.

For particulars, apply to
ALLEN & BROWN,
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FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A HANDsome country residence, with eight acres of ground, 1¼ miles from railroad depot. On the premises are a double house, with kitchen wing attached, furnished with hot-air furnace, bath-room, range, &c., a large barn, with cellar, carriage-house, tool-house, and other outbuildings, all nearly new and in good order; fine fruit and shade trees, evergreens and shrubbery; grounds bounded by water on one side. Apply on the premises to J. N. IRELAND, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Place, New-York.

COUNTRY STORE—VALUABLE PROPERTY. $4,000, for sale at West Mount Vernon, 16 miles from New-York, on the Harlem Railroad, one of the best stands in Westchester County for store or hotel; it is also a depot; 1,000 inhabitants; a well established and good order; garden well stocked; has cost $8,000 in gold, will rent for $500 per year. For particulars inquire of Mr. JOHN F. LUTHER, No. 340 Broome-st., New-York, or of the owner's agent at West Mount Vernon station. Trains leave 4th-av. and 26th-st. Title perfect.

FOR SALE AT SARATOGA.—A SPLENDID residence for sale at Saratoga, on a fine street, within three minutes' walk to depot, five minutes' walk to Congress or Empire Spring; near church; building brick and fire-proof; high ceiling and rooms large; also grounds, 175 feet by 300, 100 feet front; price, $6,000; or will be sold furnished for $8,000. Possession given immediately. The property is a great bargain. Address H. V. D., Box No. 426 Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

GREAT REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT—FOR SALE—Twenty-seven acres, fourteen or seven acres—a splendid tenement building ground, having fronts on two great thoroughfares; situated adjoining East New-York; at $1,000 per acre. Adjoining land is selling in lots at over $2,000 per acre. H. A. MILLER, No. 74 Pearl-st., or CHAS. E. MILLER, Atlantic-av., East New-York.

FOR SALE—A NEAT COUNTRY RESIDENCE on Central Railroad of New-Jersey, 20 miles from New-York, and within five minutes' walk of the depot; house has 10 rooms, with cellar, &c.; lot 100 by 300, with variety of the choicest kinds of large and small fruits, grapevines, strawberry, garden, &c. Price $5,000. Possession immediately. Inquire of A. J. MATHEWS, No. 12 Gold-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A GOOD BUSINESS LOCATION AT Craigville Depot, on the Newburgh Branch of the Erie Railway, consisting of store and dwelling, outhouse, barn, sheds, &c., and a fair acre of land; buildings new. Apply to or address J. E. HARING, Craigville, Orange Co., N. Y.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A TRACT OF land of five thousand acres, lying near the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad; well timbered; pays interest yearly on nearly $100,000 from sales of cranberries; 10,000 cords of wood on the tract. Apply to EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 40 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 40 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 3 P. M.

COUNTRY SEAT OF THE LATE J. K. PAULDING, AT HYDE-PARK, FOR SALE.—One of the most beautiful on the Hudson River—about forty acres, large mansion, hot-house and greenhouse, and outbuildings. Apply to J. GREEN PEARSON, No. 8 Wall-st., or to J. K. PAULDING, No. 39 Broadway.

COTTAGES, COUNTRY SEATS, SMALL farms for sale, situated at and adjoining East New-York, at $600, $1,400, $1,600, $2,100 elegant dwellings with 4 to 8 lots each, at $2,500 to $6,000; also, farms and country seats, 4 to 12 acres, with or without improvements. CHAS. E. MILLER, Atlantic-av., East New-York.

ABOUT 22 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE—One of the finest locations in Westchester County, in an elevated position on high road; within ten minutes' walk of depot; fourteen trains per day to and from New-York; 45 minutes' ride. Inquire of JOHN STEVENS, at his office, Mount Vernon.

COUNTRY SEAT ON THE WEST BANK Of the Passaic River, one hour from New-York, with 20 or 40 acres of land; one of the finest and most excellent neighborhoods, and every way desirable. Apply to WILLIAM S. DUKE, No. 341 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-story brick house No. 168 Washington-st.; situated on high ground, convenient to the ferries, containing bath, stationary tube, range, water-closets, &c., all in perfect order. For terms, &c., apply on the premises.

BUILDING SITE FOR SALE—IN NEW-Brunswick, N. J., consisting of about three acres of land on the east side of the Raritan, and one-quarter of a mile from depot. Price $1,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Place-st.

CORNWALL—FOR SALE OR TO LET

The New-York Times.
NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—The Hunchback.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Aladdin; or, The Wonderful Lamp.

BROADWAY THEATRE—To Parents and Guardians—The Widow's Victim.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—[illegible], A Love Story.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Miss Major Pauline Cushman, Great Arabian Giant, French Giant, Giant Girl, Giant Boy, Two Dwarfs, Moving Wax Figures, Infant Drummers, &c., at all hours; Collins, the [illegible]; [illegible], and Two Plays.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—New Programme of Magic.

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The price of the Times (Daily) is Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning issue, which is Four Cents.

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One copy 1 year	$2 00	Five copies 1 year	8 00
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H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The latest intelligence from Gen. Grant's army is an unofficial dispatch under date of June 23, at 6 A. M., which gives very meagre and indefinite details of Gen. Grant's latest movements. Our own dispatches, under date of 22d, give particulars of that affair, from which it appears that two corps, under Hancock and Wright, marched from the right to the left on the night of the 21st for the purpose of extending the left, and more closely investing the City by severing the Weldon Railroad. Wilson's cavalry division moved off on a raid by a circuitous route, and when last heard from had struck the railroad, and were busily engaged in tearing up the track. Our infantry, after marching several miles, were suddenly confronted by A. P. Hill's corps, and a skirmish ensued, in which we lost four guns by a blunder in the disposition of our supporting force. Our columns soon rallied, however, and drove the enemy back to their original position. A reconnoissance was then made, which developed the enemy in strong force on a strong line, partly intrenched. Orders were then given for the advance of the whole army to that point, and a line of battle was formed. A general engagement on Thursday seemed imminent, and parties who left City Point that day say that very heavy cannonading was heard throughout the day, but no results were learned.

There is nothing later from Gen. Sherman.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a bill to amend the act to establish and equalize the grade of line officers in the navy was referred to the Naval Committee. A report was agreed to, recommending that the Senate recede from its amendments to the bill for the repair and preservation of certain public works of the United States. The bill for the promotion of commerce and the improvement of navigation was passed. The Pacific Telegraph bill was amended and passed. A bill was reported to provide salaries in lieu of commissions for Postmasters. The Civil Appropriation bill was then brought up for consideration, and several amendments were made. In evening session the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill was taken up and the final consideration of it postponed.

In the House of Representatives a bill was passed to carry into effect the treaty between the United States and Her Britannic Majesty for the final settlement of the title concerning the Hudson Bay and Puget's Sound Agricultural Company. The bill to enable the New-York Assay Office to make more prompt returns for deposits of bullion, was passed. The Missouri contested election case being called up, the House passed a resolution confirming Mr. Scott in his seat. A resolution, declaring that John Kline is not entitled to a seat as representative from the Third Congressional District of Pennsylvania, but that Leonard Scott is entitled to retain his seat, was agreed to. In the contested election case from the Fifth Congressional District of Pennsylvania, a resolution was passed declaring that Charles H. Corrigan is not entitled to the seat, but that Mr. Russell Thayer is entitled to retain the seat now occupied by him. The Senate bill to establish a Navy-yard and depot at or near Cairo, Illinois, was taken up. After some debate the bill was amended by adopting the resolution reported by the Naval Committee, to appoint a commission to report at the next session of Congress as to the most suitable location for a naval depot on the Western waters. The House then adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Aldermen referred a resolution declaring the Gansevoort property, now again vested in the City, a site for a market, and directing the Street Commissioner to make it complete for that purpose. A communication from City Inspector Boole, again calling attention to the fat-boiling nuisance, and expressing the opinion that the Board of Health have the right of themselves, without the concurrence of their President, (the Mayor,) to convene and transact business, was referred, to obtain a report upon the legal aspect of this question. The recent nomination by the Fire Department of Bernard Kenny to be an Assistant Engineer, vice John Baulch, who is in the Government service at Fortress Monroe, was laid over, the nomination being premature, Mr. Baulch's resignation not yet having been accepted by the Common Council. The Mayor sent in a message covering and commending to the attention of the Common Council a circular from the head of the State Bureau of Military Statistics, soliciting a collection of facts of interest concerning the New-York regiments participating in the war. The Aldermen adjourned to next Thursday, and the Councilmen to next Monday, at 2 P. M.

Both Boards of the Common Council met yesterday. Both passed, over the Mayor's vetoes, the resolutions to procure badges for the Police Justices, and to open certain up-town streets; adopted a resolution, with appropriation in blank, and appointed a Joint Committee to celebrate the ensuing Fourth of July; and adopted resolutions of respect to the memory of Col. Orlando H. Morrison, of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, and Lieut.-Col. Wm. N. Green, Jr., of the One Hundred and Seventy-third Regiment, N. Y. V., killed in battle.

The street sweepers "struck" yesterday for their pay, due from April 23d, when they were paid up for their Winter's labor. At ten o'clock A. M. they assembled in large numbers in the Park, and sent a committee to the Comptroller to state their position and their needs. The Comptroller told the committee he had made arrangements to pay them next week, and if the men did not resume work forthwith, and keep the streets clean at this dangerous season, he would not take any pains to pay them. The report of the committee, it is believed from the cheering of the men, soon after heard, gave satisfaction, and it is believed that they will resume work to-day.

The case of Mr. Henderson, Navy Agent, which was to have been heard yesterday before Commissioner Betts, was postponed to some day next week, not yet fixed, to enable Mr. Henderson to attend more conveniently.

The Park Bank yesterday subscribed $100,000 to the new $3,000,000 Bounty Fund Loan, and the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank $10,000. The total subscriptions, up to the close of yesterday, amounted to $255,000. It is presumed that the Volunteer Committee will commence recruiting when $500,000 are subscribed.

Yesterday the Hancock Recruiting Committee received checks of $400 each from thirty persons to procure substitutes in anticipation of the draft.

The Tenth Massachusetts Regiment, numbering 150 men, arrived in the City yesterday, en route for home, their term of three years' service having expired.

The tiny brig *Vision*, only one ton and a half burden, will sail to-day at one o'clock for Europe, from the Battery. Capt. Donovan has completed his outfit, and anticipates a pleasant voyage. His crew will consist of Mr. Spencer of Providence, R. I., and a dog named Toby.

The Arguelles case was argued in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, before Recorder Hoffman and Judge Russell, on motions to quash the indictments, and to remove them to the United States Circuit Court for trial. The points are given at length in the law column.

The charge against Henrietta Sulzer, of making a false return as to her income, under the Revenue Law, was dismissed, the matter having been arranged with the Collector.

A correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat* states that we are indebted to Gov. Brown for our easy and safe communication between Gen. Sherman's army and its base. He says that the railroad belongs to the State—that in whatever way this contest may terminate, the State wants the use of it, and if it is destroyed, the Confederate authorities will never replace it. In several instances, persons along the line of the road have indulged in the refined amusement of placing torpedoes on the track to blow up the trains, and in one instance succeeded; but this is considered but a slight annoyance.

Maj.-Gen. Sickles arrived at New-Orleans, June 17.

The Stock Market was steady yesterday afternoon. The transactions in Gold and Exchange went on quietly at about the last quotations of Thursday, though the differences between buyers and sellers continue wide. Money active at 7 ℔ cent.

Transactions in Flour and Wheat, yesterday, were restricted, and prices lower. Corn was irregular. Oats were brisker and dearer, Government agents buying freely. Provisions were in good demand. Pork was firmer. Whisky was depressed and cheaper. Cotton heavy and drooping. Wool, Tallow, Tobacco, Sole Leather, Fire Crackers, Teas, Coffee, Sugars and Oils attracted more attention. Freights were quiet.

Which Must Give Way First?

It is certain that this war, which has now been in progress for about three years, has a positive limit, beyond which it cannot go. It imposes sacrifices upon both parties to it which no human power can stand indefinitely. Assuming that both sides are determined to fight it through, the question which will give way first depends solely upon their relative vital resources. We say *vital* resources, for the time has come when they alone are to be taken into account.

The progress of the war has wonderfully simplified the problem. It has eliminated many elements which once were thought important, and by many, even decisive. Foreign intervention—civil war in the North—servile insurrection in the South—starvation of the South—the wearing out of Southern railroads and rolling stock—the secession of North Carolina, or other States, from the "Confederacy"—the popular acceptance of the Amnesty Proclamation—the bankruptcy of the rebel treasury—the ruin of the rebel currency, no longer appear as any part of the problem. It is seen that they never had any real bearing upon the result; or, if they once had it, that it has all come to naught.

What, then, are the elements now actually involved? On our side there are only two—men and money. On the rebel side only one—men. This struggle, in other words, now turns upon which shall first fail—the men and money of the North, or the men of the South. That is the real gist of the matter. All else is "leather and prunella."

If it be asked why we make money an element on the Northern and not on the Southern side, we have to answer that it is settled that the South can and will get along without money, while the North cannot and will not. It is easy enough to say that there ought to be no difference; but war is decided by the *what is*, and not by the *what ought to be*. There *is* just that difference. The "Confederacy" *does* live without money. Luxuries it does not need; and it has completely shut off their importation by act of Congress. Those of its necessities which can be found at home, it obtains by taxation in kind, and by arbitrary impressment. There is no lack on that score, and never will be. Those of its necessities which must come from abroad it procures by cotton, run through our blockade, which brings in Europe enormous prices. This cotton it can continue to grow to any extent it pleases. Nor is there any earthly probability that they will ever lose the power of running the blockade. English vessels, swifter than any in our navy, will do them the same service hereafter as heretofore. It is true that American skill in engine building is equal to British skill, and in naval construction superior. But this is of no avail. Our Navy Department—either in imbecility or knavishness, it is hard to say which—is hopelessly wedded to persons, and systems, and inventions, that render first-class American skill unavailable. It has nearly a thousand vessels, and spends a hundred and forty millions annually; but British skill will still continue to overthrow all its tubs, and junks, and scows, and Confederate cotton will continue to be exported to the extent required by those necessities of the Confederacy which are not supplied at home. So far, then, as the rebel Government is concerned, there is no need of money. As for the people, they easily enough make shift to do their mutual business by barter and with printed rags. On the other hand, money, or something truly representing it, is a necessity at the North. The Government of the United States cannot, like that of the rebels, rob; it must *buy*. It cannot, like the other, repudiate; it must pay. Unlike the other, it has a character which it *must* maintain. Its people, too, are not so near the primitive state as to be able to transact their business by barter, or with wampum and cowries. They must have a currency, with either an intrinsic value, or a sound basis of credit. With scant exports, most of what they get from abroad must be paid for in gold. The amounts they thus get from abroad are very large—in necessities much, in luxuries more. This cannot be prevented: perhaps, as furnishing gold at the Customs for the payment of national interest, and strengthening of national credit, it ought not to be prevented, if it could be. This way of living, in Government and in people, requires money, or a form of credit equivalent to money, and to the extent of hundreds of millions annually.

Again, then, we say, the question is, Which will fail first, the National men and money, or the Confederate men?

First, as to men. On this point there is no possibility of mistake. The census figures cannot lie. The eleven "*Confederate*" States, including Tennessee and Arkansas, and excluding Missouri, contained, by the last census, *five millions and a half* of white persons, of which *one million and a quarter* were white males between fifteen and fifty. We make no account of the portion of the population of those States now within our army lines, no longer available for the supply of the rebel armies. The remaining States, by the same census, contained twenty-one millions of white persons, of whom a little more than *five millions* were white males between fifteen and fifty. Granting that three-fourths between these ages are physically capable of military duty—which is a very large allowance—there were about *nine hundred thousand* men of whom soldiers might be made, in the "Confederacy," and *thirty-seven hundred thousand* in the loyal States. So, in round numbers, the two sides started at the beginning of the war. Have the great losses to both sides, inflicted by the war itself, materially changed the proportion? There is no good reason to believe that these losses have much differed. Perhaps we have lost more life outright, in consequence of acting more generally on the offensive than the rebels have done, but this is more than counterbalanced by the fact that our wounded have far more generally recovered than theirs, without disablement, on account of the superior skill and larger number of our army surgeons, and the splendid work of our Sanitary Commissions, which are unknown to the "Confederacy,"—and the other fact, that we have a very large excess of prisoners. It is estimated that our armies have lost since the war opened half a million, by death and disablement. If the rebels have lost an equal number—which there is no good reason to doubt—they have but FOUR HUNDRED *thousand* white men left fit for military service, while we have THIRTY-TWO HUNDRED *thousand*. So stands, to-day, the undeniable fact. We make no account of the circumstance that to the rebels the black race is not available for military purposes, while to us it is so in an eminent degree, we already having one hundred thousand of them under arms, able and willing to do most effective fighting. Let that pass. The relative figures we have given concerning the material for white soldiers, is of itself far more than enough—making every allowance for the fact that large numbers of white men are required at the North to do necessary labor which is done by slaves at the South—to settle the fact that, as the war is now going on, the material for soldiers must be used up very much sooner in the South than in the North. So far as that element in the problem goes, there can possibly be no mistake that it is decisive for the North.

Now, how about the other element? Will money fail the North, sooner than men the South? This is a question which is not so determinable by definite figures as the other. Yet it seems to us that analogy enables it to be answered just as surely. Three years of war, as has just been shown by Mr. Chase in the table published by us yesterday, have loaded the Government with a debt of seventeen hundred and nineteen millions. It is safe to say that three years more of war will not more than double that debt—making it less than *thirty-five hundred millions*. It is true that the prices of the material of war have greatly advanced; but this is abundantly offset by the fact that a great number of ships and a vast amount of material, which will not have to be replaced, have been provided from our present indebtedness, and the other fact that no small portion of this debt accumulated before the tax and tariff systems, now in operation, could be established to help meet the current expenses. Could we not stand *thirty-five hundred millions* of debt without breaking down? The answer to this is that Great Britain, with less than half of our population and available revenues, had a heavier debt than that on her shoulders fifty years ago, and that so far from breaking down under it, she has all the while since been advancing with the strength of a giant. This is the decisive point. If we can endure the debt, regularly paying off its interest when due, the whole financial system of the Government is secure, and a national currency, based on the national credit, can be maintained to the full extent required by the business of the people. The end of the next three years would see us heavily burdened, to be sure, but still uncrushed. But where would they find the armies of the rebellion? If the last three years have put five hundred thousand rebels *hors du combat*, and there are but four hundred thousand able-bodied men left, it needs no labored calculation to prove that, with the same active prosecution of the war, the last rebel soldier would be in the same condition before the end of the next three. The fighting of the "Confederacy" will be brought to a stand-still simply from the lack of men to do the fighting. And when the "Confederacy" ceases to fight it ceases to exist.

We think we have fairly answered the question we started with. If this be so, it is a weakness to doubt the final issue of this war. If the Northern people continue to sustain the Government as they have done hitherto, the final breaking down of the rebellion is as sure—unless Heaven turns against us—as any physical result can be.

Irish Emigration and Recruiting.

The European mail which arrived last evening puts us in possession of full text of the speeches delivered in the House of Lords during the debate on Irish enlistments. Lord Russell's remarks we publish at length in other columns. They will be found to be a mixture of half-friendly argument and querulous complaint—the latter naturally directed against the Government of the United States. Lord Russell, in short, appears in one of his most fretful moods; and it will be seen he travels far beyond the record toward the close of his speech, in order to declaim against the war and insinuate a plea for the right of secession.

Leaving out of account, however, the temper of Lord Russell's speech, it so happens, by one of those singular coincidences which do sometimes arise, that simultaneously with the occurrence of the debate in question, the report of the British Commissioners of Emigration was laid before Parliament. And from that report a more pointed rejoinder to the charge of the employment by our Government of foreign enlistment agencies in Ireland can be drawn, than from all the official papers on isolated cases of alleged grievance put together. In the Commissioners' statement we have complete evidence on a variety of directly pertinent points. The emigration of the past year, great as it has been, falls far short of the average years from 1847 to 1854, (the first year of the Crimean war,) when there was an active demand for recruits for the British army. But far more pointed is another fact which is brought out in the report, viz.: that of the Irish emigration to the United States, the proportion of single men—or of "fighting material"—was no greater in the heavy aggregate of 1863, than in the returns of 1860—when there was no war, and only a distant speck of war in this country. Nor is this all: the report deals with the returns of Irish emigrants for the first three months of the present year, and it is found that, out of the aggregate, the number of single men is smaller than that for the corresponding three months of 1860. It has, moreover, to be taken into account, that boys above twelve years of age are classed as single "men." And even after sweeping the latter class into the category of fighting material, the whole makes up an average of only 25,000.

Then, again, the Commissioners admit that if the distress in Ireland has not proved the same stimulant to emigration as that of the "famine years," the deficiency has been more than made good by the vast amount of remittances from this side of the Atlantic—remittances made by prosperous Irish settlers here, expressly to enable poor and suffering relatives to emigrate. The sum of these remittances for the year was found to reach no less than £412,000, or at the present rate of exchange, over four millions of dollars. And, of course, the Commissioners do not pretend to say that this even covers the whole of the private—and properly speaking—family contributions from this country, which went toward the encouragement of Irish emigration. It is perhaps superfluous to add to these pregnant facts the consideration of the speed, the facility, the economy and the safety with which passages may be made now, compared with the "famine years," when sailing ships were almost the only resort of the emigrant. All goes simply to illustrate the important point, that there is nothing in the amount or in the *kind* of emigration from Ireland during the past year to justify the suspicion even of any extra agencies for increasing the supply of ordinary labor; much less do the returns suggest the existence of illegal, secret recruiting offices, supplied with extra service money, to entrap the unwary in the United States Army.

To admit, in the face of these official returns, that we have had recruiting sergeants posted at all the great emigrant ports in Ireland, that we have primed them with bounty-money, have thrown over them a quasi-official shield, and have ordered them to find us fighting material at whatever cost, would be not merely to admit a grave breach of international duty, but to confess to a series of acts of unmitigated folly. If we had been keeping up a secret recruiting staff in Ireland at enormous expense and at still greater risk, for the beggarly purpose of taking our chance of fighting material, out of a promiscuous batch of 25,000 men and boys as the result of the whole year's work, while our armies have been kept up at the rate of 800,000 a year—then the sheer madness of the operation would far exceed its criminality; and instead of inviting the censure of the aggrieved Power, we should simply earn and merit universal derision.

One of the chief grievances attached to the general complaint in the House of Lords is, that recruits for the British Army cannot be had in any number at the present time in Ireland. Less than half as many enlisted in 1863, as in 1860. Without seeking to find any political reason for this, it is surely a fair enough supposition that those who take to the army from a natural liking, without regard to the object of the war, will give a preference to the service which offers the highest pay, the best provisioning, the largest bounties, and the least extended term of enlistment. And to these motives Lord Russell may safely ascribe both the gains which our military service has made, and the losses which the British service has sustained, by the course and progress of Irish emigration.

Amusements.

In our advertising columns will be found a card and announcement convoking a meeting of the New-York Managers at Mr. Wallack's private residence in Fourteenth-street, at 2 o'clock on Tuesday next. The object being to take some united action in view of the increased demands of the "Musical Protective Union," which, it is alleged, undertakes to dictate to managers whom they shall employ, and what prices they shall pay—reserving to themselves the privilege of leaving any Manager without an orchestra, unless he succumbs to their demands. The New-York Managers dissent. "They offer their old orchestras increased compensation for the ensuing season, on signing an agreement for that period, which, under advisement of the association," they refused to do.

A Good Suggestion.

New-York, Friday, June 24, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

May I ask that you suggest to the readers of your paper the propriety of not investing money in senseless crackers, squibs, and small fire works, on the 4th of July, but instead thereof, to apply their funds to the relief and comfort of the bereaved widows and orphans of soldiers. Would not such be more appropriate—to say nothing of the accidents that will be prevented by promiscuous firing in our public streets. Respectfully,

A SOLDIER.

Turf Record.

TROTTING AT THE UNION COURSE, L. I.

Friday, June 24.—Sweepstakes of $300, two miles, and repeat.

Mr. Rowley, entered b. g. Napoleon IV., Jun..	1	1
Mr. Walker, entered ro. m. Lady Gaffney......	3	2
Hiram Woodruff, named blk. s. St. Lawrence..	2	3

Lady Gaffney went in harness, the other two to wagons. Mr. Walker desired that her ladyship should also go to wagon, but the judges objected to any alteration of the original conditions of the race, the discussion of this point causing the start to be delayed until close on five o'clock. The betting was 10 to 7 on *St. Lawrence* against the field—both heats won handily.

TIME.

First Heat—First mile, 3:01; second mile, 3:03. The two miles, 6:05.

Second Heat—First mile, 3:04; second mile, 2:59. The two miles, 6:03.

Arrivals in the City.

Hons. T. L. Little, J. L. N. Stratton and J. E. Dayton, New-Jersey; J. P. Usher, Washington; L. Pruyn, Albany; Col. W. P. Dennis, Washington; Lieut.-Col. J. B. Parsons, and Surgeon A. B. Robinson, Tenth Massachusetts Volunteers, are at the Astor House.

Gov. Denison and L. M. Hubby, Ohio; Mrs. St. John B. Skinner, Washington; W. P. Dole, Indian Commissioner; M. B. Moody, U. S. S. Minnesota, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

E. Corning, Albany; J. F. Seymour, Utica; A. J. Parker, Albany, and T. Sprague, Boston, are guests at the St. Nicholas.

Gov. Bailey and family, of Nassau; Mr. Kortright, H. B. M. Consul, Philadelphia, and the wife of Senator Sprague, Rhode Island, are at the Brevoort House.

Return of the Tenth Massachusetts.—The Tenth Massachusetts Regiment, under command of Lieut.-Col. Joseph Parsons, arrived at the Park Barracks at one o'clock yesterday morning, from the Army of the Potomac. The regiment returns with two hundred men. It was mustered into the service on the 21st of June, 1861, since which time it has been engaged in fourteen battles. It was with McClellan all through the Peninsula campaign, and has lost, as will be seen by its decimated ranks, a large number of its men. Col. Henry S. Briggs, its first Commandant, and a son of Gov. Briggs, of Massachusetts, was promoted to a Brigadier-Generalship, as was also Col. Eustace, its subsequent Commandant. The regiment left for Springfield last evening.

The Hancock Corps.—The Hancock Recruiting Committee are now offering $300 to any man joining any of the New-York City Regiments belonging to the justly celebrated Second Corps, in addition to $10 hand-money to any person presenting an accepted recruit. Any further information can be obtained from Col. Robert Nugent, Superintendent of Recruiting for City Regiments of this Corps, or Lieut. James Davison, Mustering Officer U. S. A., at Tammany Hall, New-York.

The Relief of Soldiers' Families.—A meeting was held at the Brooklyn Academy of Music last evening, for the purpose of organizing a permanent institution, to be styled "The Home Commission," having for its object the relief of any person made needy by the casualties of war. Geo. B. Lincoln, Esq., called the meeting to order by nominating S. B. Chittenden, Esq., as chairman, which was unanimously agreed to. The President stated the object of the meeting, after which addresses were made by Rev. H. W. Beecher, Rev. R. M. Hatfield, Rev. A. A. Willets, Rev. E. M. Johnson, and Hon. George Hall. Resolutions organizing the association were adopted. The veterans of the Fourteenth and Sixty-seventh Regiments were present.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Washington, Friday, June 24.

THE GRADE OF LINE OFFICERS IN THE NAVY.

Mr. Hale, of New-Hampshire, (Union,) introduced a bill to amend the act to establish and equalize the grade of line officers in the navy, which was referred to the Naval Committee.

This bill prescribes that in time of peace, removal by death or otherwise, shall not be considered as creating a vacancy. It limits the active list of line officers to 9 Rear Admirals, 25 Commodores, 50 Captains, 100 Commanders, 150 Lieutenant-Commanders, 150 Ensigns, 150 masters, and such a number of midshipmen as are now allowed, and as many masters' mates as the exigencies of the service may require. Five Lieutenant-Commanders, 20 Lieutenants, 30 Masters and 70 Ensigns shall be made from the volunteer service. Promotions to the rank of Rear-Admiral shall be made by the selection of three Commodores by a board of not less than three Rear-Admirals, and from the three chosen, the President of the United States shall designate one.

CIVIL APPROPRIATION.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, (Union,) from the Committee on Finance, reported back the House bill making an appropriation for certain civil expenses of the Government, with an amendment.

THE PUBLIC WORKS.

Mr. Chandler, of Michigan, (Union,) from the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the bill to provide for the repair and preservation of certain public works of the United States, made a report, recommending that the Senate recede from its amendments.

The report was agreed to.

Mr. Chandler called up the bill for the promotion of commerce and the improvement of navigation, which was passed.

It authorizes the publishing and sale of maps, charts and nautical books of the coasts of the United States, as well as of foreign seas. The sale to be at the cost of printing, engraving and paper.

THE LOAN BILL.

The Loan Bill was received from the House and referred to the Committee on Finance.

THE PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

Mr. Chandler called up the bill for increased facilities of telegraph communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States, and the Territory of Idaho.

It authorizes the United States Telegraph Company and their associates to erect lines of telegraph between the Missouri River and San Francisco, on such route as they may select, and also a line from Fort Hall, by the way of Walla-Walla and San Francisco, to Portland, Oregon, and from Fort Hall to Bannock and Virginia City, in Idaho, &c.

An amendment proposed by the Committee on Commerce, striking out the provision of $20,000 a year for ten years, to be paid by the United States for its messages, was agreed to.

The bill was then passed.

TRADE WITH REBEL STATES.

Mr. Chandler called up the bill in addition to the several acts concerning intercourse between the loyal and disloyal States.

Mr. Morrill, of Maine, (Union,) moved amendments thereto, by which, instead of repealing so much of a former act as prohibits all commercial intercourse, the exception is made so far as may be necessary to supply the actual wants of loyal persons residing within the lines, and allow them to sell in market the products of their own labor or of freedmen, &c.

The bill was postponed until to-morrow, in order to have the amendments printed.

THE IRISH ENLISTMENT QUESTION.

Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, (Union,) offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to inform the Senate if any authority has been given to any one, either in this country or elsewhere, to obtain recruits in Ireland or Canada for our army or navy, and whether such recruits have been obtained, or whether, to the knowledge of the Government, Irishmen or Canadians have been induced to emigrate to this country in order to recruit, and if so, what measures, if any, have been adopted in order to avoid such conduct.

A CATALOGUE.

On motion of Mr. Anthony, of Rhode Island, (Union,) the Committee on the Library was instructed to inquire into the expediency of causing to be compiled a catalogue of all publications of [illegible] to the rebellion.

SALARIES INSTEAD OF COMMISSIONS FOR POSTMASTERS.

Mr. Collamer, of Vermont, (Union,) from the Post Office Committee, reported a bill to provide salaries in lieu of commissions for Postmasters. He said that under the present system the Department had to keep voluminous accounts in this connection, which by this bill would be dispensed with. The bill leaves it to the Postmaster-General to fix the salaries according to what have been the receipts of the different offices heretofore.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, (Union,) introduced a resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay over to Henry C. Deming the sum of $3,[illegible] deposited with Jay, Cooke & Co., to the credit of C. V. Hogan, an employe of the secret service of the Treasury Department, or to cause the whole or part thereof to be confiscated to the United States, as in the judgment of the Secretary may appear just.

PROGRESS OF CERTAIN GUNBOATS.

Mr. Hale endeavored to introduce a resolution of inquiry relative to the progress of certain gunboats ordered in 1862, and especially the *Chase*, launched at Boston.

Mr. Conness, of California, (Union,) objected.

CIVIL APPROPRIATIONS.

The bill making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government then came up as the special order.

Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) rose to offer a resolution.

Objection was made.

Mr. Davis then moved to postpone this and all other prior orders, with the view of then offering his resolution.

Questions of order were raised, but Mr. Davis contended that his motion was in order.

Mr. Conness desired that the resolution be read that Senators might have information.

Mr. Davis said his resolution was not in the question, as he had only moved to postpone prior orders.

The Chair decided that the resolution was not before the body.

Mr. Conness said the resolution ought to be understood. It was the same as that attempted to be offered by the gentleman the other day for making peace or suspending the war with the rebels.

Mr. Trumbull said it could not be in order to postpone a special order, made so by a two-thirds vote, to take up something, by a mere majority vote, not before the body.

Mr. Doolittle said that when a motion was made to suspend a prior order, it was always for the purpose of taking up something else.

Mr. Davis further explained. Finally the chair decided that a motion to postpone prior orders must embrace the proposition of taking up something else. The motion was indivisible.

Mr. Davis appealed from the decision of the chair, but on Mr. Hale's motion the appeal was laid on the table. Yeas, 29; nays, 6. So the resolution of Mr. Davis was not received.

The bill making appropriations for certain civil expenses was then proceeded with, the Senate being as in Committee of the Whole. In passing upon various items, the following amendments were made, viz.: Striking out the section appropriating $20,000 for converting the old Hall of Representatives into a hall for statuary from all the States, laying a marble floor, &c., and inserting $3,000, to enable the Commissioner of Public Buildings to fence, grade and beautify Franklin-square in this city, and $150 for sewering the Botanical Garden; also, $7,000 for purchasing 15,500 feet of land adjoining the Columbia Institute for the deaf, dumb and blind for that institution, and striking out the appropriation of $25,000 to increase the work on the buildings for the accommodation of the inmates. The appropriation of $31,400 for a building to be used as a mechanic shop for the same institution was also struck; and an appropriation of $50,000 was inserted to build a custom-house in Portland, Maine.

The Senate then took a recess until 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

A PEACE BILL.

Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to establish peace among the people of the United States.

A TERRITORIAL TELEGRAPH.

Mr. Pomeroy, of Kansas, (Union,) introduced a bill to make a grant of lands in the Territories of Colorado, New-Mexico and Arizona, in aid of a railroad and telegraph line through these Territories. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

THE UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, (Union,) by unanimous consent, submitted a resolution inquiring of the Committee on Foreign Relations if any legislation is needed relative to the treaties with the United States and Colombia. Which was considered and passed.

A CONGRESSIONAL PRIVILEGE.

Mr. Riddle submitted a joint resolution to allow Senators and Representatives to visit the forts, military prisons and hospitals in their respective States. Which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

PENSION BILL.

Mr. Foster, of Connecticut, (Union,) called up the House bill supplementary to act entitled an act to grant pensions, approved July 14, 1862.

The amendments of the Pension Committee were considered and agreed to.

Some discussion arose on the ninth section relative to the allowance of pensions to persons, not enlisted, who volunteered for the time being to serve in the forces of the United States against the rebels and Indians, and were disabled in such temporary service, the Committee's amendment being to strike out the provision.

Discussion also arising on the amendment providing pensions for the widows and children of colored soldiers, the bill was postponed.

MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Miscellaneous Appropriation Bill being the special order, was then taken up.

Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, (Union,) offered a new section, that the eighth and ninth sections of the act, prohibiting the importation of slaves into any part of the United States after January, 1808, which said sections regulate the coastwise slave-trade, be hereby repealed.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, (Union,) said it was not proper to incumber this bill with this proposition, which was not pertinent to it.

Mr. Sumner replied that his amendment was appropriate as connected with the custom-houses. It was important to have these two sections removed from the statute-book. He referred to past legislative history to show where important reforms had been engrafted on pending bills.

Mr. Sherman repeated that no extraneous matters or matter not germain should be attached to appropriation bills, and in this case a controversy might arise which would embarrass the passage of the bill.

Mr. Johnson said there was nothing in the limitation which prohibits Slavery from being carried from one port to another.

Mr. Sumner—I think it is utterly unconstitutional. I have no doubt of it.

Mr. Johnson—I exclude you.

Mr. Sumner—I beg pardon.

Mr. Johnson—If the carrying of slaves from one port to another was without restraint, I would join the Senator in the proposition for repeal.

Mr. Sumner said he wished to have nothing to do regulating the slave-trade. He wanted nothing to do with such atrocious transactions.

Mr. Reverdy Johnson, of Indiana, (Dem.,) opposed the amendment. It was but another effort to break up the regulations which our fathers had established. If the Union was restored it must be on the basis of the Constitution. There was not wisdom nor virtue enough to make a new one. If those now estranged would not come back under the old Constitution, he did not expect they would come back under a new one. When the war broke out the Northern people were undivided. But now they were separated, and the South united. Why? Because the party in power have broken their pledge and deceived the public. This was the change brought about within the last three years, not by the Democrats of the North, who only asked that the Union might stand as the fathers made it. If this had been adhered to, the Union feeling in the South would have been strengthened, while the North would have remained undivided.

Mr. Collamer said whether the amendment was appropriate or not, it was here and they must vote for or against it. He did not believe Congress has the same power in relation to regulating commerce between the States, as it has between the States and foreign Governments. He did not believe Congress has power to lay an embargo on any State, but could on the whole country, regulating foreign trade.

The statutes which it is proposed to repeal, attempted to regulate the Slave-trade, or commerce in slaves. The Constitution gave no such power. If they could regulate, they could prohibit; and this principle had been decided by the Supreme Court of the United States. Slaves were not articles of trade and commerce and merchandise, to be regulated by the terms of the Constitution.

Mr. Sumner amended his proposition, "that the coastwise slave trade shall be prohibited forever."

Mr. Johnson said the amendment just proposed placed the question in a different light. From a mere section to repeal the act of 1807, it went beyond. If there was no authority to allow the coastwise slave-trade, it must be admitted that there was no authority to prohibit it. If Congress, after 1808, had not prohibited the Slave-trade, it might have been carried on, and what then would it have been? Commerce between foreign nations and the United States. If the law is repealed, slaves may be imported again as merchandise. He controverted the views of Mr. Collamer, and opposed the amendment in a constitutional argument. Slavery was recognized as property in Slave States, and being thus recognized, it was a subject of trade, and being a subject of trade, it was a matter with which Congress could interfere by regulation, and it has been regulated.

The further consideration of the bill was postponed.

On motion of Mr. Sherman, it was resolved that on and after Monday the Senate meet at 11 o'clock.

The Senate at 9½ o'clock adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Friday, June 24.

THE EXECUTION OF A TREATY.

Mr. Orth, of Indiana, (Union,) from the Com-

…Affairs, reported a bill, which was passed, to carry into effect the treaty between the United States and Her Britannic Majesty for the final settlement of the … concerning the Hudson's Bay and Puget's Sound Agricultural Company.

THE NEW-YORK ASSAY OFFICE.

Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, (Union,) from the Committee on Weights and Measures and Coinage, reported a bill … the Assay Office at New-York to make more prompt returns for deposits in bullion. It extends to the Assay office the Act of 1850, regulating transfers of money, so that transfers may be made from time to time, and the depositors paid as early as practicable.

The bill was passed.

THE MISSOURI ELECTION CASE.

Mr. Upson, of Michigan, (Union,) called up the contested election case of Lindsay against Scott, from the Third Congressional District of Missouri. The House passed a resolution confirming Mr. Scott in his seat.

THE PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION CASE.

Mr. Scofield, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) called up the resolution reported from the Committee on Elections, declaring that John Kline is not entitled to a seat as Representative from the Third Congressional District of Pennsylvania; but that Leonard Myers is entitled to retain his seat. The report, which was read, says that there is no reasonable suspicion of fraud. Messrs. Smith and Randall, of Pennsylvania, severally expressed their dissent from the position contained in the report.

The resolution was agreed to.

ANOTHER CASE FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, (Union,) called up the contested election case from the Fifth Congressional District of Pennsylvania. The resolution declaring that Charles H. Conrad is not entitled to the seat, but that Mr. Russell Thayer is entitled to obtain the seat now occupied by him. The resolution was passed.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD ACT.

The House took up the House bill amendatory of the Pacific Railroad Act, the object being to facilitate the construction of the road by modification of some of the provisions of the original bill. Most of the amendments offered were rejected, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, and then on the table for further action.

THE CAIRO NAVY DEPOT.

The House took up the Senate bill to establish a navy-yard and depot at or near Cairo, Illinois.

It authorizes the President of the United States to accept from the corporate authorities of Cairo, or from any other persons a site for such a navy-yard and depot.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, (Union,) spoke of the importance of selecting the site at the point.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, (Union,) said a good deal of lobby influence had been used to get the yard located there.

Mr. Washburne called for the names.

Mr. Wilson did not propose to give any names.

Mr. Washburne said the gentleman made the charge but failed to give the proof.

Mr. Wilson replied that he had only followed the example of the gentleman.

Mr. Washburne said he made no charges he was not prepared to meet.

Mr. Wm. J. Allen, of Illinois, (Dem.,) spoke of the advantages of Cairo for the purpose designed.

Mr. Davis, of New-York, (Union,) and Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, referred to the overflows of the river, which unfitted Cairo for a navy-yard.

Mr. Spalding, of Ohio, (Union,) said that he hoped the House would either refer this bill to the Committee on Naval Affairs, or amend it by substituting the report of that committee, proposing a commission to proceed to the Western waters, for the purpose of examining proper locations for a navy-yard.

Mr. Pike, of Maine, (Union,) offered as an amendment the resolution of the Committee on Naval Affairs to appoint a commission, as indicated by Mr. Spalding, of Ohio.

After further debate the bill was amended by adopting the resolution reported by the Naval Committee, to appoint a commission to report at the next session of Congress as to the most suitable location for a naval depot on the Western waters. At half-past 4 o'clock the House adjourned.

Literary.—A choice juvenile book has recently been published, bearing the title of *The Little Rebel*. We noticed it favorably on its appearance, and now find it very highly spoken of in our exchanges, as a book for old as well as young children. It is said to be by a distinguished author.

Miss Cummins' new novel, *Haunted Hearts*, has been well received.—*Boston Transcript.*

A Down-Town Merchant, having passed several sleepless nights, disturbed by the agonies and cries of a suffering child, and becoming convinced that Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP was just the article needed, procured a supply for the child. On reaching home, and acquainting his wife with what he had done, she refused to have it administered to the child, as she was strongly in favor of Homeopathy. That night the child passed in suffering, and the parents without sleep. Returning home the day following, the father found the baby still worse; and while contemplating another sleepless night, the mother stepped from the room to attend to some domestic duties, and left the father with the child. During her absence he administered a portion of the Soothing Syrup to the baby, and said nothing. That night all hands slept well, and the little fellow awoke in the morning bright and happy. The mother was delighted with the sudden and wonderful change, and although at first offended at the deception practised upon her, has continued to use the Syrup, and suffering, crying babies and restless nights have disappeared. A single trial of the Syrup never yet failed to relieve the baby, and overcome the prejudice of the mother. Thirty-five cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Demulcent. DEMULCENT. Demulcent. DEMULCENT, DEMULCENT, DEMULCENT.
This entirely new soap, for chapped and tender hands, is made only by J. C. HULL'S SON, No. 32 Park-row, N. Y. To be had of all druggists and grocers.

All First-class Sewing-Machines FOR SALE AND TO RENT, BY … & COMPANY, 495 BROADWAY. Three doors below Broome.

For Moths. Cedar Camphor is cheaper than anything. Is certain and durable. Druggists have it. HARRIS & CHAPMAN, Boston, make it.

Knapp's Extract of Roots for Making ROOT BEER. The extract, from which the healthy beverage known as KNAPP'S ROOT BEER is made, is put up in bottles at 25 cents, 50 cents and $1 each, sufficient to make 12, 25 and 50 gallons of the beer. General depot No. 362 Hudson-st. Sold by all wholesale druggists at the manufacturer's price, … per gallon.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read MEDICAL COMMON SENSE. A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye. The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye. … The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

The Arm and Leg (Palmer's Patents) supplied … by the inventor, Broadway, corner Astor-place, New-York, and No. 1,609 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. By order of the Surgeon-General. B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon-Artist.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints and all diseases of the feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Dyspepsia Tablets, for Indigestion, Heartburn, &c. PREPARED ONLY BY S. G. WELLING, NO. 571 BROADWAY, SECOND FLOOR. PRICE 50c. A BOX. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Ladies' Gaiter Boots with Heels, at Two Dollars per pair; boys' and misses' boots and shoes, all styles and prices, at MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

Piles Successfully Treated.—Those wishing to avail themselves of a speedy and easy cure will address Box No. 66, care of Mr. Miller, Broadway Post-office.

Ivory Brooches, Ear-Rings, Combs, Hair Pins, Sleeve-Buttons, &c., at … BROADWAY, SIGN OF THE GOLDEN ELEPHANT.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents, Black or Brown. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all Druggists. Inimitable Hair Cutting, No. 1 Barclay-st. Shaving, 10 cents.

Bake and Boil, Cook and Broil, By Gas … EUREKA … Saves COAL and heating up the house. LEARY & ELLIOT, Manufacturers, … Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock-stitch Sewing Machines at No. 625 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Burnett's Florimel is so delicate and pure that it will not discolor muslin, and yet so permanent that its flavor clings for weeks.—*Hartford Courant.*

Stammering Cured by Bates' Appliances.—For (5th edition of) pamphlet and drawings describing them address H. C. L. MEARS & CO., 277 W. 23d-st., N. Y.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
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Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER. Sold by druggists generally.

New Aerated Bread.—Messrs. CHURCH & FOSTER, proprietors of the Aerated Bread Works, corner of Broadway and 54th-st., request us to announce that they are prepared to serve all orders for their pure and wholesome Aerated Bread. The bread made at their manufactory has qualities which has never yet been attained at any other establishment. They have introduced many valuable improvements in their mode of baking, and the public may now rely on having an article which will prove in every respect acceptable.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

Bulkley—Salisbury.—In Fishkill, on Wednesday, June 22, by Rev. Mr. Andrews, Charles E. Bulkley, of New-York, and Addie M., youngest daughter of the late Henry Salisbury, Esq.

Duesenbury—Honeywell.—On Thursday, June 23, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, by Rev. Dr. Littlejohn, Wm. W. Duesenbury and Susan, eldest daughter of Edward Honeywell, Sr., all of Brooklyn.

Glaubenster—Huntley.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 23, by Rev. H. J. Van Dyke, Mr. George Glaubenster, of New-York, and Mrs. Harriet M. Huntley, of Newburgh. No cards.

Hunt—Eppes.—On Thursday, June 23, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Mr. Keeler, Richard R. Hunt and Mary B. Eppes, both of this City.

Mann—Paterson.—On Wednesday, June 15, at St. Paul's Church, St. Paul, Minn., by Rev. C. W. Dubois, D. D., Charles A. Mann, Esq., of New-York, and Alida Conover, eldest daughter of Rev. Andrew Bell Paterson, D. D., Rector of the above church.

Marvine—Stewart.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 23, by Rev. William Aikman, Anthony Y. Marvine, of Delhi, and Abby A. Stewart, of Brooklyn. No cards.

Moore—Young.—At Upper Aquebogue, Long Island, on Wednesday, June 22, by Rev. Richard A. Mallery, of Philadelphia, Penn., Mr. Nathaniel S. Moore, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Miss Mary M. Young, of the first named place.

Powell—St. John.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 22, at the residence of William S. Wright, Esq., by Rev. L. S. Wood, Charles H. Powell and Miss Kate A. St. John, all of that city.

Walker—McCormick.—On Thursday, June 23, by Rev. Dr. H. G. Weston, Dexter H. Walker and Miss Sarah M., daughter of the late Richard C. McCormick, Esq., of this City.

DIED.

Arcson.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 23, Harry G., youngest son of Richard and Susan M. Arcson, aged 1 year and 10 months. Funeral services from the residence of his father, Clinton-av., between Gates and Putnam avs., this day, (Saturday,) June 25, at 3 P. M.

Bogert.—On Friday evening, June 24, Charles, only son of Timothy E. and Elizabeth G. Bogert, aged 3 years. The funeral will take place at the residence of his parents, Broadway, between 50th and 51st sts., on Sunday, June 26, at 3 o'clock.

Childs.—On Thursday, June 23, after a long and painful illness, Sophronia E., wife of Casper C. Childs. The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 66 Macdougal-st.

Dean.—On Thursday, June 23, in Newark, N. J., Daniel Dean, late of New-Brunswick, N. J., in the 79th year of his age. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, without further notice, from the residence of his sister-in-law, Mrs. Ellen Baker, No. 29 Walnut-st., Newark, N. J., on Saturday, at 3 P. M. Interment at New-Brunswick.

Decker.—On Thursday evening, June 23, of diphtheria, Mary Eleanor, daughter of Levi and Hannah Maria Decker, aged 11 years, 9 months and 13 days. Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, on Palisade-av., South Bergen, on Sunday, at 4 o'clock P. M.

Falkenbury.—In Jersey City, on Friday, June 24, Ira D., son of O. D. and Caroline Falkenbury, aged 19 months. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services to-morrow afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from No. 219 South 3d-st., Jersey City. The remains will be taken to Oak Hill Cemetery, Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y., for interment.

Goulding.—On Friday morning, June 24, John, only son of Joseph and Mary Goulding, aged 3 years and 1 month. The funeral will take place this day, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of the parents, No. 19 Lewis-st., New-York City. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice.

Ingersoll.—At Catskill, N. Y., on Wednesday, June 22, Rev. John F. Ingersoll, in the 59th year of his age.

More.—On Thursday, June 23, Walter, son of John O. and Ellen B. More, aged 1 year, 10 months and 25 days. The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his parents, No. … West 16th-st., this day, (Saturday,) the 25th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. The remains will be interred at Greenwood.

Pearson.—On Wednesday, June 22, after a long and painful illness, Sidney Pearson, aged 54 years. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 165 East 21st-st., on Saturday morning, at 10½ o'clock.

Smith.—On Thursday, June 23, Mrs. Abby H. Smith, wife of Thomas Smith, in the 44th year of her age. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 38 West 4th-st., on Saturday, 25th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M. The interment will take place at White Plains, Westchester Co., N. Y. Cars leave corner 4th-av. and 26th-st. at 10:30 A. M., and return at 3:25, 4:15, 5:00.

Thomas.—At Norwich, Conn., on Thursday, June 23, Henry Thomas, Jr., late of New-Orleans. New-Orleans papers please copy.

Ogden.—On Saturday, June 11, Lieut. F. Callender Ogden, Adjutant of the First U. S. Cavalry, killed at Trevillian Station.

Ritch.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, June 24, Angus Arwood, youngest son of Wm. H. and Henrietta H. Ritch, aged 1 year. Notice of the funeral will be given in Monday's papers.

Rowe.—On Friday, June 24, Elizabeth Rowe, relict of Thomas Rowe, in the 74th year of her age. Notice of the funeral hereafter.

Vail.—Suddenly, on Thursday, June 23, Frederick Kessler, youngest son of the late Horatio N. Vail, aged 11 years and 8 days. Funeral will take place on Saturday, June 25, at 4 o'clock P. M. from the residence of his mother, No. 2 5th-st., Williamsburgh. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral without further notice.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 397.—June 24, 1864.
27, 73, 1, 11, 58, 17, 8, 4, 75, 48, 41, 26, 16.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 298.—June 24, 1864.
62, 29, 21, 44, 58, 35, 15, 17, 9, 78, 76, 41, 22, 4.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
EXTRA CLASS 391.—June 24, 1864.
63, 73, 26, 4, 43, 35, 20, 51, 44, 30, 12, 21, 6.
CLASS 392.—June 24, 1864.
67, 14, 59, 52, 16, 42, 53, 65, 46, 47, 30, 75, 38, 5.
F. R. SIMMONS & CO., Managers, Covington, Ky.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—HIGHEST premium paid for prizes—information given. Doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver wanted. ALECK & CO., Brokers, Nos. 24 and 26 Pine-st., New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—SIXTY per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

PRIZES CASHED BY GEORGE B. BROWNE, No. 16 John-st., Up stairs.

LEADER OFFICE, Friday night, 12 o'clock.
OWING TO AN ACCIDENT IN THE hatchway, the whole LEADER forms were pied, which prevents the issuing of this week's number before Sunday morning.

DIAMOND RINGS,
Of all descriptions, from twenty-five dollars to seven hundred dollars each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

FISH'S PATENT COOKING LAMP. NO. 206 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the continent, via Southampton and Hamburgh, per steamer SAXONIA, and for Ireland via Queenstown, per steamer CITY OF WASHINGTON, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 25th day of June, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at the up-town stations as follows: Stations A and B, 10 A. M.; Stations C and D, 9½ A. M.; Stations E and F, 9½ A. M.; Station G, 9 A. M. ABRAM WAKEMAN, Postmaster.

IMMENSE PRICES PAID FOR OLD BOOKS. 1,000 Bohn Library, very cheap. 100 Standard Works half-calf at our price. … Works, Literature, Travels, Science, Medicine, &c., at your price. … Photographic Card Pictures, at any price. LEGGAT & BROS., No. 113 Nassau-st., near Beekman.

GENTS' NEGLIGE CRAVATS—BEAUTIFUL goods, 50c. and 75c. each, just half price, to close an importation. Fine Linen Collars, $3 per dozen. SMITH & BLAKE, 247 Broadway, corner Murray-st.

THE GOVERNMENT LOAN of $200,000,000.

THIS LOAN IS AUTHORIZED by Act of Congress of March 8, 1864, which provides for its REDEMPTION IN COIN, at any period not less than ten or more than forty years from its date, at the pleasure of the Government.

UNTIL ITS REDEMPTION, five per cent. interest is to be paid semi-annually, IN COIN.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE LOAN are received by the National Banks in United States notes, or in such currency or other funds as are taken by them on deposit at par.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR LOCAL TAXATION adds from one to three per cent. per annum to its value.

THE RATE OF INTEREST on this loan, although but five per cent. in coin, is as much greater in currency as the difference between the market value of currency and gold.

AS A RULE, the five per cent. specie securities of all solvent Governments are always at par or above, and currency now funded in the National Loan will be worth its face in gold, besides paying a regular and liberal per centage to the holder.

THE AUTHORIZED AMOUNT of this loan is two Hundred Million Dollars. The amount of subscriptions reported to the Treasury at Washington is over

$70,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, and the Assistant Treasurers at New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, and by the
First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.
Second National Bank of New-York, 23d-st. and Broadway.
Third National Bank of New-York, No. 5 Nassau-st.
Fourth National Bank of New-York, 27 and 29 Pine-st.
Fifth National Bank of New-York, No. … 3d-av.
Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and Broadway.
Ninth National Bank of New-York, No. 363 Broadway.
Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 240 Broadway.
Central National Bank of New-York, No. 71 Duane-st.
National Exchange Bank of New-York, No. 184 Greenwich-st.

AND BY ALL NATIONAL BANKS which are depositaries of public money, and all RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country, (acting as agents of the National Depositary Banks,) will furnish further information on application and AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SPECIAL NOTICE
SPECIAL NOTICE
SPECIAL NOTICE
FROM
FROM
FROM
DR. SCHENCK.
DR. SCHENCK.
DR. SCHENCK.

Dr. J. H. SCHENCK, of Philadelphia, respectfully informs the public and his New-York patients that, in consequence of the large number calling at his rooms on his regular visiting day (Tuesday in each week) in this City, he has not time generally to visit patients at their dwellings on that day.

To accommodate those patients who wish to see him at their homes, he will be in New-York for this occasion, MONDAY, June 27, inst. Those who desire to see him professionally at their residences are requested to address to him a note at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, before the 27th inst.

Dr. SCHENCK will be at his rooms as usual on TUESDAY, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

He keeps a large supply of medicines at his rooms, which can be had at all times. Those wishing advice or an examination of the lungs will do well to call on him as above. He makes no charge for advice, but for a thorough examination with the Respirometer, his price is $3.

Dr. SCHENCK particularly requests that all who wish to consult him should endeavor to see him within these two days, as he will not be able to visit New-York, on Tuesday, July 5, his regular visiting day of that week.

SUMMER REDUCTION.
Having an unusually LARGE and varied stock of Summer CLOTHING, we make our ordinary reduction for closing out stock earlier than usual by some four weeks. Purchasers may rely upon an advantage of from ten to fifteen per cent. in their favor on all Summer goods. DEVLIN & CO.

BATHING SUITS FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. DEVLIN & CO., BROADWAY, CORNER GRAND-ST., BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN-ST.

CUMBERLAND SAUCE.—EVERY GENTLEMAN should have this excellent sauce upon his table, as its fine flavor and the pleasant taste which it imparts to meats, poultry, game, fish, oysters, &c., renders it peculiarly desirable.

SUMMER. If you want SPRING or SUMMER CLOTHING in every style and variety, go to F. B. BALDWIN'S, Nos. 70 and 72 BOWERY. The largest assortment and store in the City, and prices low. Children's Clothing and Furnishing Goods. Satisfaction given. Please call.

ASSOCIATION OF THE ALUMNI OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE.
The Annual Meeting of this Association, for the Election of Officers and the transaction of other business, will be held at the College Buildings, in 49th-st., near 5th-av., on TUESDAY EVENING, June 28, at 8 o'clock. After the business meeting there will be a social reunion of the Alumni. By permission of the President, the Library, Cabinets and Lecture Rooms of the College will be open for inspection during the evening. J. E. VAN DUZER, Secretary.

DIARRHŒA. DIARRHŒA.
The season is at hand when this complaint is common. Half to a full wine-glass of CRIMEAN BITTERS, taken twice or thrice, at intervals of an hour, will check it, leaving the bowels in a quiet and natural state. Hon. J. McDougall, United States Senator of California, says: "They are excellent for digestion, counteracting Diarrhœa, nausea, irritation of the stomach, &c., and in all respects the best bitters I have ever used." Combined by the late Dr. Chilton. For sale by druggists everywhere.

New-York, June 24, 1864.
AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE GOLD-beaters' Protective Association, held at our rooms, Mercer House, it was unanimously resolved that the thanks of this Association are hereby tendered to the following-named employers, for giving the advance asked of them by this Association:
Messrs. VALLEAU & CO., No. 19 Walker-st.,
HOOPER, Beekman, corner William-st.,
PIM, No. 212 Spring-st.,
CARFOOT, Sullivan-st.,
BROWN, No. 470 Greenwich-st.,
EBERY, No. 66 Thompson-st.,
WIGLEY, No. 161 Mott-st.,
MOREY, Hudson-av., Brooklyn,
ROE, Greenpoint—by the week.
The following shops are declared on strike:
Messrs. WILSON, Canal-st.,
KEMP, Hudson-st.,
SIMMONS, Varick-st.,
SHAW, Chrystie-st.,
O'DONNEL & CALLAHAN, Centre-st.,
BONNER, Pearl-st.,
SCHULTZ, Houston-st.
By order of the Association. STEPHEN HICKSON, President.
Edward Rannion, Rec. Sec.
Chas. Eyerel, Fin. Sec.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NEW SUMMER BOOKS.
[Just Published by Carleton.]

I. A WOMAN'S PHILOSOPHY OF WOMAN—Being an answer to Michelet's famous work, "Love," (L'Amour,) and "Woman," (La Femme.) Translated from the celebrated French work recently published in Brussels, where the excitement about it is so great. 12mo, cloth, $1 50.

II. OUT IN THE WORLD—An excellent and earnestly written new novel by T. S. Arthur, author of "Light on Shadowed Paths," &c. 12mo, cloth, $1 50.

III.—HOTSPUR. A new novel by M. T. Walworth, author of "Lulu." 12mo, cloth bound, $1 50.

IV. CHARLOTTE BRONTE AND MISS MULOCH. New elegant 12mo, cloth bound editions (with an illustration) of the best novels by these famous authors, embracing "Jane Eyre," "John Halifax," "Villette," "Shirley," and "Life for a Life." $1 50.

V. DARKNESS AND DAYLIGHT. A splendid new novel by Mrs. Mary J. Holmes, author of "Lena Rivers," "Tempest and Sunshine," &c. Cloth, $1 50.

VI.—NEPENTHE. A new novel by the author of "Olie." 12mo, cloth, $1 50.

*** These books are sold everywhere, and will be sent by mail, free, on receipt of price, by GEO. W. CARLETON, Publisher, New-York.

CAPITAL SUMMER BOOKS.
I.
DENISE. One vol. 12mo. Price, $1 50. By the author of "Mademoiselle Mori."
II.
THE STORY OF ELIZABETH. By Miss Anna Thackeray. One vol., 12mo, uniform with "Denise." Price, 75 cents.

"DENISE" and "THE STORY OF ELIZABETH" are two of the most charming novels of the season. Each has received from the leading English Reviews the highest encomiums. Their freshness, vivacity, interest of story, and spirited portraiture of character, set them apart from the ordinary novel. They are printed in uniform and elegant volumes, being the initial issues of a new "HOUSEHOLD SERIES" of the better class of Fiction.
JAS. G. GREGORY, Publisher, No. 540 Broadway, N. Y.

NO. 40 WHITE-STREET, NEW-YORK.
OLD BOOKS—OLD BOOKS.
Just received, about 1,000 volumes, in the Hebrew, Greek, Latin, English, French, Italian, German, &c. Languages mostly printed in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries. It comprises several early printed Bibles, Breviariums, Works of the Fathers, Historical Works, Encyclopedias, &c. Catalogues sent on application.
H. B. DURAND, No. 40 WHITE-ST., New-York.

HALLECK'S NAPOLEON.
LIFE OF NAPOLEON.
BY BARON JOMINI,
General-in-Chief and Aid-de-Camp to the Emperor of Russia. Translated from the French, with notes,
BY H. W. HALLECK, LL. D.,
Major-General United States Army, author of "Elements of Military Art and Science," "International Law and the laws of War," &c., &c.
IN FOUR VOLUMES, OCTAVO.
With an ATLAS OF SIXTY MAPS.
Price, in red cloth binding, $25.
It is needless to say anything in praise of Jomini as a writer on the science of war. Gen. Halleck has laid the professional soldier and the student of military history under equal obligations by the service he has done to the cause of military literature in the preparation of this work. His rare qualifications for the task thus undertaken will be acknowledged by all.
The notes with which the text is illustrated by Gen. Halleck are not among the least of the merits of the publication, which, in this respect, has a value not possessed by the original work.
It is an imaginary autobiography of the Emperor, as conceived and written by Jomini, in the name of the Emperor. And whether regarded as a military study or as a study in history, it is equally interesting to professional and unprofessional readers.—*National Intelligencer.*
Just published by D. VAN NOSTRAND, No. 192 Broadway. Copies sent by mail on receipt of price.

HISTORY OF WEST POINT,
WITH THE ORIGIN AND PROGRESS OF
THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY.
By Capt. Edward C. Boynton, A. M., Adjutant of the Military Academy.
One volume, octavo, 450 pages, printed on tinted paper, beautifully illustrated with maps and fine engravings, chiefly from photographs taken on the spot by the author. Bound in blue cloth. Price $5.
"Aside from its value as an historical record, the volume under notice is an entertaining guide-book to the Military Academy and its surroundings. We have full details of cadet life from the day of entrance to that of graduation, together with descriptions of the buildings, grounds, and monuments. To the multitude of those who have enjoyed at West Point the combined attractions, this book will give, in its descriptive and illustrated portion, especial pleasure.—*New-York Evening Post.*
"The second part of the book gives the history of the Military Academy from its foundation in 1802, a description of the academic buildings, and the appearance to-day of this always beautiful spot, with the manner of appointment of the cadets, course of study, pay, time of service, and much other information yearly becoming of greater value, for West Point has not yet reached its palmiest days.
"The book is beautifully printed on thick tinted paper, with excellent illustrations, and an abundance of those fine clear-cut maps in which your true West-Pointer so much delights."—*Boston Daily Advertiser.*
"We cannot close without thanking Capt. Boynton for the vast amount of information so well collated in his book, and for his clear statement of the history and condition of the Academy from the beginning to the present time."—*North American Review.*
D. VAN NOSTRAND, Publisher, No. 192 Broadway. Copies sent free by mail on receipt of price.

APPLETON'S COMPANION HAND-BOOK OF TRAVEL.
NEW EDITION.
D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway, Publish This Day,
APPLETON'S COMPANION HAND-BOOK OF TRAVEL,
Containing A FULL DESCRIPTION Of the Principal CITIES, TOWNS, AND PLACES OF INTEREST, Together with HOTELS AND ROUTES OF TRAVEL Through the UNITED STATES AND THE CANADAS. With Colored Maps.
Edited by T. ADDISON RICHARDS.
1 vol. square 12mo, cloth, 288 pages. Price $1 50. Sent free by mail on receipt of price.

MISS EVANS' NEW BOOK.
10,000 SOLD. 10,000 SOLD.
PUBLISHED THIS DAY,
MACARIA.
A new Novel, by Augusta J. Evans, author of "Beulah," "Inez," &c.
The publisher deems the bare announcement of a new book, by the author of "Beulah," sufficient to insure the largest advance orders of any novel of the season. "Macaria" is a novel of great power, fully sustaining the reputation of the author. The first edition of five thousand is fast passing through the press, to be followed by others. Orders already received exhaust our first supply, and booksellers should send early to secure first copies. One volume, 12mo, 360 pages. Price $1 50.
JOHN BRADBURN, Publisher, (Successor to M. Doolady,) No. 49 Walker-st., New-York.

READY ON MONDAY, 27TH INST.
REBEL BARBARITIES.
OFFICIAL ACCOUNTS OF THE CRUELTIES INFLICTED UPON UNION PRISONERS AND REFUGEES AT FORT PILLOW, LIBBY PRISON, ETC. Price 40c.
G. P. PUTNAM, HENRY HOLT. Address REBELLION RECORD, No. 441 Broadway.

LETTER OF ADVICE FOR LADIES. FIVE ANATOMICAL ENGRAVINGS. Has information never before published. Sent free, in a sealed envelope, for 10 cents. Address Dr. STANFORD, Box 4,652 New-York Post-office.

WORKS BY O. S. FOWLER, PUBLISHED by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York: EDUCATION COMPLETE.—Embracing Physiology, Animal and Mental, Self-Culture and Memory. One large vol. $3 50. PHRENOLOGY PROVED, ILLUSTRATED AND APPLIED. Thirty-seventh edition. A standard work on the science, $1 50. SELF-INSTRUCTOR IN PHRENOLOGY AND PHYSIOLOGY. Illustrated with one hundred engravings. 75c. HOME FOR ALL; the Gravel Wall, a new, cheap, and superior mode of building, with engravings, plans, views, &c. $1 25.
THE ILLUSTRATED PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for July, now ready. 20c. All newsmen have it.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ARTEMUS WARD.
The great exponent of NATIVE AMERICAN HUMOR makes his FIRST SENSATIONAL APPEARANCE since his return from California, in the SUNDAY MERCURY of TO-MORROW, JUNE 26, in an irresistibly comic melange, entitled MATTERS AND THINGS. It would spoil the UNIVERSAL LAUGH which the perturbations of Artemus are calculated to create to explain the point, or rather the hundred points, of this amusing sketch, and it is therefore left to explain itself to the thousands who will devour it at breakfast to-morrow morning. The commencement of A RARE STORY, BY MARGARET BLOUNT, will also be a marked feature in this GRACE NUMBER of the LEADING SUNDAY JOURNAL. This exquisite romance, by the authoress of "Regina, or The Birth Right," "The Orphan of Charnley," &c., &c., is decidedly the most impressive tale she has ever written. The interest deepens with every chapter, and culminates in a sequel which has rarely been exceeded in dramatic effect. THE DISBANDED VOLUNTEER volunteers his opinions on the immediate topics of the day, in his usual VEIN OF CUTTING SARCASM, and the issue, in all its several departments, will be found one of the best specimens of a literary, humorous, dashing, racy, independent and general newspaper that has ever been published on a Sunday in this country. Politics, Poetry, Commerce, Finance, Fun, Local Incidents, Court News, Foreign Intelligence, Table Talk, Show News, Social Sketches, Army Correspondence from soldiers of every grade, Anecdotes, Original Views on all Subjects, Wide-Awake Editorials, in short, everything that constitutes A LIVE PRESS, of the most comprehensive character, will be found in its columns. THE SUNDAY MERCURY is a paper *sui generis*. Every feature of the metropolitan and country press is embraced in its many departments. It sweeps the entire field of newspaper literature, and is an epitome of the WHOLE AMERICAN PRESS. With every returning week, some new attraction is added to its varied pages, and everything industry can gather or money purchase that can give zest to a newspaper is purveyed for this ORGAN OF THE PEOPLE. Its dispatches from all sections of the extended theatre of war are up to 5 O'CLOCK ON SUNDAY MORNING. It is uniformly AHEAD OF ALL RIVALS IN IMPORTANT WAR NEWS and foreshadowings of military events. Of course, under these circumstances its circulation is continually on the rise, and is now nearly FOUR TIMES GREATER than that of all its Sunday cotemporaries combined. Since newspapers were invented there has never been the same amount and variety of information given in print for the same money. PRICE SIX CENTS.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY.
THE ORPHAN OF CHARNLEY,
BY MARGARET BLOUNT.
PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
Mailed, postage paid, on receipt of price.
FREDERIC A. BRADY, Publisher, No. 22 ANN-ST., N. Y.

THOSE PECULIAR BOOKS, PUBLISHED by CALVIN BLANCHARD. You can get them by mail, or by express, C. O. D., or at No. 30 Ann-st., N. Y. Send your address, on a stamped envelope, for a catalogue.

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 OF "RIOT Damages Indemnity Bonds, No. 3," of the County of New-York.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until Monday, the 27th of June, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the purchase of the whole or any part of the sum of "Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars ($250,000) of "Riot Damages Indemnity Bonds, No. 3," of the County of New-York, authorized by Chapter 7, and as amended by Chapter 300 of the Laws of 1864, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor June 15, 1864.

The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1882.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer (at the Broadway Bank) the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Riot Damages Indemnity Bonds, No. 3," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the County.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, June 17, 1864.

UNION AND LIBERTY!
To Union Leagues, Union Committees, and Union People everywhere:
The subscribers have got out a UNION ENVELOPE preparatory to the Presidential canvass. It bears prominently on the face the names of the illustrious candidates with the key-note of the great Union party, and on the reverse side a complete synopsis of the party platform. It should be used now by all true patriots. Can be had of all booksellers and stationers.
WM. P. LYON & WHITTEMORE, Envelope Manufacturers, New-York.

OAK ORCHARD SPRING WATER—THE GREAT REMEDY of Nature for DYSPEPSIA, DIARRHŒA and Affection of the Kidneys and Bladder, also for General Debility. Pamphlets furnished containing Reports from United States Hospitals and other testimonials of the highest medical authority, attesting the rare medicinal virtue of this water. Ample accommodations for invalids in the vicinity of the Springs. Sold by the bottle or case. GEO. W. GLAZE, General Agent, No. 674 Broadway, Metropolitan Hotel Building.

CLARK'S, NOS. 398, 400 AND 402 BOWERY.
MEN'S, BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING. Prices 20 per cent. below Broadway rates. Garments of every description made to order and satisfaction guaranteed.

MERCHANT TAILORING AND CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 744 Broadway, near Astor-place. A. G. JENNINGS, Agent. A choice selection of French, English and Scotch cloths, cassimeres and vestings; also an assortment of fine clothing offered at reduced prices. Garments made up in the very best style, and at reasonable rates, from linen goods, and Summer styles of cassimeres at old and at reduced prices.

MARVIN'S PATENT FIRE AND BURGLAR SAFE.
Superior to any others in the following particulars:
They are more fire-proof.
They are more burglar-proof.
They are perfectly dry.
They do not lose their fire-proof qualities by age.
Manufactured only by MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway. Send for a Descriptive Circular.

CHOICE HOT-HOUSE GRAPES, $2 PER POUND.
And also other choice Fruits of the season, at lowest market prices, at J. S. BARNES', No. … Broadway.

DEAFNESS.
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS IN THE THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, OTORRHŒA,
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.
And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816 BROADWAY.
No. 816 BROADWAY.
OPINIONS OF THE NEW-YORK PRESS.
From the Journal of Commerce.
CATARRH CURED.
THE CASE OF HUTCHINGS, THE "LIGHTNING CALCULATOR."
There was published in these columns a few days since the remarkable cure of Hutchings, the "Lightning Calculator," so well known to the public during the many years he exhibited his wonderful arithmetical powers at Barnum's Museum, by the celebrated Oculist and Aurist, Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Hutchings is represented to have been at the point of death, and but for the timely interference of the Doctor, would now be resting in his grave. This is a remarkable case, and worthy of the attention of persons similarly afflicted.
We think it is but just to Doctor Von Eisenberg to call public attention to this case. There are hundreds in the community suffering from catarrh, who, like the "Lightning Calculator," if not actually praying for death, are ready to accept of anything that promises to relieve them from their distresses. To such we would say, trifle not with inexperienced men, but consult, without unnecessary delay, Dr. Von Eisenberg, who, at least, has the honesty to assure his patients whether it is within his power to make them whole or not.
DEAFNESS CURED.
From the Tribune.
EARS TO THE DEAF.
Every man, and especially every woman, believes in his or her physician. There are philosophical minds which hold to an abstract faith in Allopathy, or Homœopathy, or Hydropathy, or some other form of medicine; but with the world at large the belief is not in the system, but in the doctor. Especially is this true as regards oculists and aurists. The patient who has recovered his sight or his hearing is sure that the blessing could have been restored to him by no other practitioner than that particular one by whom his eyes or ears were opened. Dr. Von Eisenberg is among our best-known aurists. … has eyes, and in whose skill, therefore, we believe above all others. But we hear of him from those who esteem him not merely as a surgeon, but as a benefactor. A recent case has been related to us, for the truthfulness of which we can vouch, though we can name no names. The patient was a lady who had been deaf from infancy, as a consequence of some of the ailments to which children are liable. Latterly the disease had taken an acute form, and the patient was subject to intense suffering. The deafness was rapidly becoming complete, and the general health breaking down under the physical exhaustion attendant upon constant pain. Ordinary remedies and ordinary advice were useless and Dr. Von Eisenberg was called in. We need not repeat his diagnosis, for that would be only a list of hard names to the general reader. But he detected at sight the seat of disease, first in one portion of the organism, then in another, and with manipulation as skillful as his insight was precise, he removed the cause, and she who, from infancy, had heard with difficulty, and latterly hardly at all, was restored first to perfect hearing and then to perfect health. Dr. Von Eisenberg's advertisement reminds us of this case, which we thus briefly relate, though asking his indulgence. Let him that hath ears … hear.
From the Christian Times.
SIGHT RESTORED.
CONCERNING EYES AND OCULISTS.
Of the five senses, that which we call seeing is the most important and most valued. In proportion as this sense fails us, we are reduced to helplessness. If entirely destitute of sight, how slow would be our progress in knowledge, and how limited our sphere of action and usefulness. Endowed with it, the universe becomes a new creation, clothed with beauty and diversified by that infinite variety which never fails to attract the mind and heart.
For several months past this has been a practical subject to us. An inflamed condition of the eyelids communicating itself to the pupil, rendered the discharge of daily duties not only painful but dangerous. Attributing it to the effect of a cold, we endured it through the Spring, with the hope that with the return of warm weather it would entirely disappear. But in this we were doomed to disappointment. Summer returned, but not our wonted sight. What might have been the result, either of further neglect or of incompetent treatment, we cannot say.
Stating our case to a friend, he assured us that a similar one in his own family had recently been treated with entire success by Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Satisfying ourselves by more particular inquiries that the doctor is no empiric but a scientific oculist and aurist, we concluded to seek the benefits of his treatment, which we have new reason to acknowledge is very great. Though but a few weeks under his care, the appearance of our eyes has totally changed. The pupil is now full and clear, and the lids are entirely free from inflammation. The doctor says that the optic nerve has been weakened and the retina assumed a chronic inflammatory state, affecting more or less all the other tissues, and threatening, if neglected, to end in Amaurosis. Ophthalmia, is the term we believe, which oculists apply to eyes affected as were ours. Having obtained the much desired relief, we take great pleasure in acknowledging our indebtedness to the talent of Dr. Von Eisenberg, and of calling to it the attention of others who may be suffering from a similar or even worse condition of their eyes. It is said that Providence provides an antidote for every bane. It is certain that the eye is, in these times, subject to severer trials than formerly. Let us be thankful, then, that as we increase the tendencies which destroy the organ of vision, the progress of science keeps pace with these tendencies, if not in advance of them.
OFFICE NO. 816 BROADWAY.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICES OF VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881 [illegible] and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including

U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

U. S. FIVE PER CENT. 10-40 BONDS.

[illegible] for immediate delivery, on [illegible] of the new Loan.

VERMILYE & CO.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., NO. 18 WALL-ST., BANKERS AND BROKERS. DEALERS IN UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold in the Board [illegible] on commission. Telegraphic collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

COSALA SILVER MINING COMPANY. STATE OF SINALOA, MEXICO. Capital 2,400 Shares, $100 each. The COSALA SILVER MINING COMPANY, formed under the Mining Laws of California, own portions of [illegible] Pure Silver Veins, as follows, on the [illegible]:

San Fermin Vein, 1,350 feet.
San Francisco Vein, 1,050 feet.
Santa Rita Vein, 900 feet.
Trinidad Vein, 2,100 feet.
Mina Prieta Vein, 900 feet.
Mina Del Agua Vein, 2,100 feet.
El Limon Vein, 900 feet.

In all over 8,000 feet, and have complete mill which will be in operation in ninety (90) days. The above mines are in COSALA, State of Sinaloa, Mexico, [illegible] north and distant from Mazatlan, on the Pacific, 120 miles. TITLES ARE UNDOUBTED. The company offer in this market, through their agents, [illegible] SHARES BALANCE OF UNASSESSABLE STOCK AT $60 PER SHARE, CURRENCY. (about $61 per foot.) Proceeds to be expended in developing the mines. H. H. TOLAND, M. D., President. JAMES P. DUMMEY, Secretary. SAN FRANCISCO, June, 1864. [illegible]

OFFICE OF THE [illegible] (MARINE) INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER OF WALL AND NASSAU STS.

Four hundred and thirty-eight (438) shares of the additional one million dollars of capital stock remaining untaken by stockholders under the notice heretofore given, will be disposed of to the highest bidder at par or upward, the whole payable on the 1st day of July next [illegible]. Sealed proposals for the same will be received at the office of the company until the 30th day of June inst., at 12 o'clock M. The bids must be in the form prescribed by the undersigned, to be had at the office of the company. The awards of the stock can be ascertained at the office of the company on or after the [illegible] of June inst. No other notice will be given, and the person to whom stock is awarded will be required to subscribe and pay for the same before 3 o'clock on the 1st day of July next, or the privilege will be forfeited.

B. C. MORRIS, President.
EDW'D ROWE, JOSEPH MORRISON, ALBERT G. LEE, DANIEL W. TELLER, } Finance Committee.
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1864.

ROBINSON & OGDEN, (Late with Fisk & Hatch,) COMMISSION BROKERS, No. 4 Broad-street, Two doors from Wall. Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission. Quartermasters' Checks and Government Vouchers bought, sold, and negotiated. Subscriptions received for the New National 10-40 Loan. Particular attention given to the collection of U. S. one year six per cent. Certificates of Indebtedness, and to the conversion of 7-30 Treasury Notes into U. S. 6 per cent. Bonds of 1881. Collections made on all points in the United States and Canadas, with prompt returns.
ARTHUR ROBINSON. L. G. OGDEN, Jr.
REFERENCES: NEW-YORK: Fisk & Hatch, Bankers. Bank of the Commonwealth. PHILADELPHIA: Jay Cooke & Co., Bankers. E. W. Clark & Co., Bankers. BOSTON: Hon. S. H. Walley, President of the Revere National Bank; Brewster, Sweet & Co., Bankers. WASHINGTON: Hon. L. E. Chittenden, Register of the Treasury. [illegible]

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS, and DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, and U. S. LOAN AGENTS, NO. 38 WALL-STREET, receive subscriptions to the NEW U. S. 10-40 LOAN, allowing the usual commission to BANKERS and DEALERS. Also, BUY and SELL all classes of U. S. SECURITIES at market rates. U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, converted into the 6 PER CENT. BONDS of 1881, on favorable terms.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. Designated as a depository and financial agent of the United States. Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST., two doors below the Sub-Treasury. Have on hand and receive subscriptions for the 10-40 bonds, convert the 7.30s into 1881 bonds, and attend to all business connected with the Government loans. Parties can avoid the inconvenience of addressing Government by applying to this Bank. MORRIS KETCHUM, President. D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

U. S. 10-40 FIVE PER CENT. LOAN. CHARNLEY & HATCH, BANKERS, No. 24 Wall-st., SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS for the above popular Loan, are prepared to receive subscriptions on the most favorable terms, and to furnish the Bonds and Certificates in the shortest possible time. UNITED STATES SECURITIES of the various descriptions, BOUGHT AND SOLD. STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS bought and sold by W. O. RUGGLES,
"Wells, Fargo & Co." Express Stock. } 12 Wall-st., N. Y.
Independent Telegraph Stock. } for sale.
United States Telegraph Stock.
"American Express" wanted.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, April 12, 1864. WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Eighth National Bank of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency secured by a pledge of United States Stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved Feb. 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking. Now, therefore I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Eighth National Bank of the City of New-York, County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid. In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this sixteenth day of April, 1864. [Seal of the Comptroller of the Currency.] HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., No. 23 WILLIAM-ST., corner Exchange-place, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1864. NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—IN PURSUANCE of authority given at a meeting of the stockholders of the DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., held on the 21st of April last, there will be apportioned among such persons as shall be stockholders in the said company on the 12th day of July next, twelve thousand, five hundred shares of new stock, in the ratio of one share to every six shares of stock then held by each stockholder. Certificates of stock so apportioned will be ready for delivery to those entitled to the same on and after the 1st of August next. No scrip will be issued for fractions of a share; but the number of shares representing the aggregate of such fractions will be sold at public auction on the 30th day of July, and the net proceeds will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 1st of August according to their respective interests. The Government tax on the above-mentioned apportionment will be paid by the company. By order of the board. ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, June 14, 1864. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT UNTIL further notice, the Continental Bank of New-York City will act as the N. Y. transfer agent of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company's Stock. The bonds and coupons of the Company will be paid at the Continental Bank as they mature, on presentation. The Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Income Bonds of 1856, maturing July 1, 1864, will be paid as above. E. C. LUCE, Treasurer.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1864. WE WILL CASH IN GOLD OR COIN, July coupons of bonds of State of California and City of San Francisco, on favorable terms. WELLS, FARGO & CO.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC CO., No. 106 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, June 14, 1864. THE ANNUAL INTEREST ON THE SCRIP issued by the New-Jersey Zinc Company will be due and payable July 1 next at this office. The scrip transfer books will be closed from the 21st to 30th June, both days inclusive. A. E. FARLIN, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

$[illegible] LOAN OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Proposals are hereby invited for a loan of two million dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor June 14, 1864, entitled "an ordinance to provide for the procurement of volunteers for the armies of the Union, as part and parcel of the quota of the City and County of New-York, under any future call of the President for men." The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office on and after SATURDAY, the 18th of June, instant, and will remain open until the whole sum shall be taken. Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amount subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will receive bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1880, with interest from the date of payment, at the rate of six per cent. per annum. Our fellow-citizens and the public generally are respectfully invited to coöperate with the Board of Supervisors in the benevolent and patriotic purpose of supplying the quota of men from this County, on the call of the President for more men for the army, soon to be made public, without resorting to a draft for that purpose. Action will not be taken to raise volunteers under the ordinance referred to, until a sufficient amount is subscribed to warrant the Committee in proceeding in this matter. MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller. CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 16, 1864.

NORTH CLEAR CREEK GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY, GILPIN COUNTY, COLORADO TERRITORY. TRUSTEES: Hon. JOHN A. DIX. Hon. EDWARDS PIERREPONT. JOSEPH FRANCIS, Esq. T. R. BUNTING. A. G. BODFISH, Esq., Colorado. PRESIDENT: Hon. JOHN A. DIX. TREASURER: JOSEPH FRANCIS, Esq. COUNSEL: CHARLES F. BLAKE, Esq. The property of this company consists of 2,333⅓ feet on the "Gregory Hog," "Gregory No. 2," "Simmons," "Concord," and other celebrated developed gold-bearing lodes, in the best mining districts of Colorado. Also, the Henderson Mill, now running, and in excellent order. Capital stock $1,000,000. Whole number shares 100,000. Par $10. A large portion of the stock has already been taken by private subscription. Books are now open at the office of the company, No. 69 Beaver-st., New-York, where a limited number of shares can be subscribed for at par, by applying to the Treasurer of the Company, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. Copies of the prospectus may be obtained at the office of the company.

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS. The Subscribers now offer for sale the remainder of the issue of Seven per cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company, appropriated to the construction of their road from Chicago to La [illegible], Indiana. The rails have all been purchased for the completion of the entire line, much below the present market value, and are now going forward to Chicago. The work is rapidly progressing, and the Company expect to open the road for traffic early the ensuing Fall, forming a new and very short trunk line from Chicago to the Eastern markets. The interest payable during construction has been provided, and is now on deposit with the Bankers of the Company. Apply to SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st., E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 37 William-st. NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., BANKERS AND U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS, No. 32 Wall-st., New-York. Subscriptions received to the NATIONAL 10-40 LOAN. All the various denominations on hand ready for immediate delivery. One-eighth commission allowed to Banks, Bankers and Brokers. U. S. SECURITIES of all descriptions purchased and for sale. COLLECTIONS made on Washington and on all other points of the United States and Canada, at low rates and quick returns. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES Converted into 1881 Bonds. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS made by Banks, Bankers and individuals, subject to draft at sight.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY, BY H. J. MESSENGER, Banker, No. 122 BROADWAY, New-York. ¼ Commission allowed to Banks and Bankers. U. S. 5-20 BONDS. U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES. U. S. 6s of 1881, and all other U. S. SECURITIES bought and sold, and furnished to order. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission. Accounts received from Banks, Bankers, and individuals. Four per cent interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

THE STANDARD GOLD COMPANY OF COLORADO. The books of subscription for a limited number of shares, on favorable terms, are now open to the public at the office of the company, No. 12 Wall-st. Prospectus, with description of the property and full particulars, may be obtained at the office. DIRECTORS: ROBERT BOWNE. EDWARD WILLIS. LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE. ETHAN ALLEN. S. A. BANKS. SYLVESTER TAYLOR. President, ROBERT BOWNE. Secretary, F. A. MITCHELL.

UNITED STATES TREASURY. NEW-YORK, June 21, 1864. I am authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury to accept offers for six per cent. bonds of 1881 at a premium of six per cent., until further notice. JOHN J. CISCO, Assistant Treasurer U. S.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS. GOLD MINING CLAIMS FOR SALE. The subscribers have for sale a few choice mining claims, located in 1860, on some of the richest lodes in Colorado Territory. To persons, or associations wishing to engage in mining operations this is a rare opportunity to secure claims of unquestionable value. KIRTLAND & CO., Bankers, No. 20 Wall-st.

MINING STOCKS, as well as all other kinds of securities, bought and sold at all the Stock Boards in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, &c., or elsewhere, on commission, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st., Issue circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY, No. 34 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Mariposa company for the election of five Trustees for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, No. 34 Wall-st., New-York City, on the 5th day of July next, at noon of said day. The transfer books of the company will close with the business hours of the 27th inst. and remain closed until the 6th day of July next. Dated June 22, 1864. JOHN WATT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF MARIPOSA COMPANY, No. 34 Wall-st. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT the drawing this day had of twenty-five bonds of this company for redemption out of the sinking fund, the following were drawn, viz.: Nos. 18, 25, 33, 38, 53, 64, 90, 120, 165, 215, 294, 426, 460, 496, 504, 637, 772, 816, 931, 1,065, 1,187, 1,286, 1,297, 1,304, 1,400, and that the same will be paid in gold on the 1st day of July next, on presentation at the office of the company. Bonds must be presented for payment within ten days after the 1st day of July next, under penalty of forfeiture of the right of redemption under this drawing. JOHN WATT, Secretary. NEW-YORK, June 6, 1864.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY.—In accordance with the agreement for the extension of the time for payment, the undersigned will receive from the holders of the said bonds, proposals for the sale of ten thousand dollars of the same, until July 1 next, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., No. 59 Wall-st. (Signed) JAMES BROWN, JOHN E. WILLIAMS, LOWELL HOLBROOK, } Trustees. NEW-YORK, June 20, 1864.

CENTRAL MILITARY TRACT RAILROAD BONDS.—The First Mortgage Bonds of this company, payable July 1, 1864, with their coupons, will be paid at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York. Bondholders can be paid there at once, by discounting interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum for the unexpired time. AMOS T. HALL, Treasurer Chicago Burlington and Quincy Railroad Co. CHICAGO, June 1, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY, No. 34 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Mariposa Company, falling due on the first of July next, will be paid in gold on and after said day, on presentation at the office of the Company. Dated, 20th June, 1864. JOHN WATT, Secretary.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the MASTERTON, SMITH & SINCLAIR STONE-DRESSING COMPANY, will be held at the office of Mr. Charles Abernethy, No. 29 Warren-st., on WEDNESDAY, July 6, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of extending the term of the corporate existence of said Company. ALEXANDER MILNE, President. NEW-YORK, June 14, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE BROOKLYN CITY AND NEWTOWN R. R. Co., No. 17 FRONT-ST., BROOKLYN, June 18, 1864. THE INTEREST COUPONS ON THE BONDS of this company, due on the 1st day of July next, will be paid at the office of the company on and after that date. WM. V. LE COUNT, Treasurer.

BALTIMORE AND MARYLAND FUNDS at low rates; New-Orleans Bank Notes also purchased at best price. WM. H. MARSTON & CO., Bankers, No. 17 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

[illegible] & CO., No. 6 Wall-st., BANKERS & BROKERS. Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points. Money received on deposit.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN REFINING COMPANY, NO. 45 WILLIAM-ST., ROOM NO. 10. NEW-YORK, June 6, 1864. NOTICE TO GOLD MINING COMPANIES AND MANUFACTURERS OF MINING MACHINERY.—The American Refining Company hereby gives notice that it is the owner of certain Patents for the amalgamation and eduction of Gold and Silver Ores; and that the Pans being used under the name of Freiberg Pans, and others of similar character, are infringements of said patents. The Company is prepared to make liberal arrangements with such organizations or parties as may have purchased or ordered such machinery; and it will be found to the interest of such parties to give this matter prompt attention, so as to prevent any detention of their mining operations.

SPENCER, VILA & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 13 CONGRESS-ST., BOSTON. STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION—COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL PARTS OF THE NEW-ENGLAND STATES. ACCOUNTS OF BANKS AND BANKERS RECEIVED ON LIBERAL TERMS. INTEREST ALLOWED ON BALANCES AND DEPOSITS, BY SPECIAL AGREEMENT. Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Mining Stocks. Daily reports of the Boston Stock Market furnished on application.

MUNICIPAL BONDS.
St. Louis City Municipal, 6 per cent.,
Rock Island Bridge and Railroad, 10 per cent.,
Covington, (Kentucky,) 6 per cent.,
St. Joseph's, (Missouri,) 10 per cent.,
Hannibal, (Missouri,) 10 per cent., &c., } For sale.
Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.

NEW LOAN OF 1881. THE TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 240 Broadway, Will receive subscriptions free of charge for the new Six per cent. Bonds at 106. Interest payable in gold. D. L. ROSS, President. J. H. Stout, Cashier.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Dec. 17, 1863. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 236, laws of 1840, that the circulating notes of the Merchants' Bank, New-York City, an incorporated bank whose charter has expired, will be redeemed AT PAR by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the New-York State Bank, Albany, and at the Merchants' Bank, New-York. The outstanding notes of the said Bank must be presented for redemption within six years from the date of this notice; and all notes not presented for payment and redemption within the time above specified, will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose. H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent. d19-law6mS*

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CHILLICOTHE, O., June 13, 1864. TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE TRANSFER books of this Company will be closed from the 1st to the 15th of July, inclusive, at this office, and at the agency, (the "Farmers' Loan and Trust Company," in New-York,) preparatory to the semi-annual dividends. Holders of certificates of stock which have been discharged to New-York Agency, are requested to surrender them before the closing of the books. W. E. WATSON, Secretary.

TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, 1864. HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES' CERTIFICATES for first mortgage bonds of the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company (Eastern Extension) are hereby notified that this Company is now prepared to issue its bonds in exchange therefor under the agreement made with the bondholders on the [illegible] of December, 1862, at the office of Messrs. Weston, De Billier & Co., No. 34 Exchange-place. CHARLES L. WOOD, President. THOS. H. WILLIAMS, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, June 14, 1864. IN ACCORDANCE WITH A RESOLUTION of the Board of Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, notice is hereby given to the holders of the canceled bonds scrip to present their certificates at the office of the company, No. 31 Nassau-st., for conversion into the scrip stock of the company. L. A. CATLIN, Secretary.

$500,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—In sums to suit. No commissions charged. Applications in writing, with diagrams of premises, to be made to WARREN G. BROWN, Counselor-at-Law, No. 139 Broadway.

OFFICE OF THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 14, 1864. CUSTOMERS OF THIS COMPANY ENtitled to scrip of 1863 are requested to collect and receipt for the same immediately, to avoid its forfeiture. H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD CO.—The Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due July 1, 1864, will be paid on and after that date in gold coin, less 5 per ct. U. S. tax, at the office of SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

DIVIDENDS.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Saturday June 18, 1864. DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Four per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared free from Government tax, payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the day of payment. E. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 18, 1864. DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on and after TUESDAY, the 5th day of July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until the 6th day of July. C. F. TIMPSON, Cashier.

THE PARK BANK.—DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a dividend of 5 per cent., free from Government tax, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after 1st July. The transfer-book will be closed from Monday, 20th, to July 1st, inclusive. By order of the Board. J. L. WORTH, Cashier. NEW-YORK, June 16, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE CO., BROOKLYN, June 23, 1864. DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Eight (8) per cent., free of tax, has this day been declared payable to the stockholders on demand. WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK MAPLE SHADE OIL CO., June 20, 1864. A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. (free of Government tax,) for the month ending June 15, has been declared, payable 1st day of July next, at the office of Quackenboss Brothers, No. 67 Wall-st. A. SMITH, Treasurer.

MECHANICS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 13, 1864. DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Five per cent., free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from this date until July 1. WM. H. COX, Cashier.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, June 16, 1864. DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE per cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on the 1st day of July next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the day of payment. THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

CHATHAM BANK—DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on 1st of July next. The transfer book will remain closed from the 22d inst. to July 1. O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier. NEW-YORK, June 22, 1864.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1864. TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual dividend of Six per Cent. (6,) and an extra dividend of Four per Cent. (4,) on the capital stock of this bank, from the earnings of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 1st day of July ensuing. By order of the Board. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

EAST RIVER BANK.—DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of Four Per Cent., free of Government Tax, from the profits of the last six months, payable on and after July 1, 1864. The Transfer Books will be closed from June 21 inst. to July 1 inclusive. W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 14, 1864. A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. has this day been declared payable to stockholders, free of Government tax, on and after July 1. Transfer books will be closed from the 27th June to 1st July inclusive. A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1864. A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past six months will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 1st day of July next, until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order of the board. JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 24, 1864. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of four per cent. and the Government tax, payable on and after the first day of July next. The transfer books are closed to that date. G. L. CROWELL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., No. 26 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 22, 1864. THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 2d proximo. GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary.

160TH DIVIDEND.—BANK OF NEW-YORK.—The Board of Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 1st of July next. The transfer books will be closed from this day until 1st July. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of Four Per Cent., free from Government Tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after July 1. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1864. A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT (FREE of Government tax) has been declared payable on and after the 1st of July. ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY. TREASURER'S OFFICE, BOSTON, June 21, 1864. At a meeting of the Directors, held this day, it was Voted, That a regular dividend of six dollars per share, and an extra dividend of same amount, free of Government tax, be and the same is hereby declared payable on the 1st day of July next, to holders of stock at the close of business on the 22d inst., payment to be made to stockholders residing in Michigan, and registered in Boston, at the office of the General Receiver in Detroit; to holders of the stock registered in the City of New-York at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in said City, and to all others at the office of the Treasurer in the city of Boston. *Voted*, That the transfer books of the company be closed from the 22d inst. until the 1st of July next. ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND. IRVING BANK. NEW-YORK, June 21, 1864.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent. free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of July. The transfer books are closed to that day. DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

THE MARKET BANK. NEW-YORK, June 22, 1864. DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., free of Government tax, payable to stockholders on and after FRIDAY, July 1 next. The transfer books will be closed from this date to July 1. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH. NEW-YORK, June 24, 1864. A dividend of Five Per Cent. out of the profits of the past six months has been declared, payable to the stockholders on the 5th of July next. The transfer books will be closed till that date. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURGH RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, June 16, 1864. DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of this Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on the 15th day of July. The Company also assumes the payment of the Government tax on the same. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th of July, inclusive. Dividends upon stock registered in New-York, will be paid at the Mercantile Bank. The officers of the Company elected for the ensuing year are as follows: W. C. Pierrepont, President; Marcellus Massey, Vice-President, and R. E. Hungerford, Secretary. R. E. HUNGERFORD, Secretary.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal have, by a resolution, ordered a Dividend of five per cent. to be paid on account of the principal of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Registered Bonds. The payment of the Dividend will be made by the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees at his office, No. 54 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the 1st day of July, 1864. The Bonds must be presented to the Treasurer, the day before the time of payment, in order that said payment may be stamped thereon. WM. H. SWIFT, HENRY GRINNELL, } Trustees I. & M. Canal. May 28, 1864.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE, No. 18 WILLIAM-STREET, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1864. A DIVIDEND WILL BE PAID ON THE Capital Stock of this company on the 1st day of August next, as follows: Five (5) Per Cent., less the Government tax on the Guaranteed Stock, and Three and a Half (3½) Per Cent., free of Government tax, on the Common Stock. The stock books for both the Common and Guaranteed Stock will be closed on the 11th of July next, at 3 P. M., and reopened on the 2d of August next, at 10 A. M. HENRY KEEP, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 21, 1864. TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. out of the earnings of the road, for the three months ending 30th inst., and One (1) Per Cent. out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 6th day of July next. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 25th day of June until the 7th day of July next. HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, June 20, 1864. DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF the Isaacs Harbor Gold Company, of N. S., have this day declared a monthly Dividend of One Per Cent. (1) on the capital stock for the month of June, payable to stockholders of record, July 1, at the office of the Company, No. 187 Broadway, Room No. 7. Transfer Books will close June 25, and reopen July 5. WM. F. SHIRLEY, Treas. and Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 3 MONTGOMERY-ST., JERSEY CITY, JUNE 21, 1864. FIFTEENTH REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this company, have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after July 1. J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1864. DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., free from Government tax, from the profits of the current six months, payable to the stockholders on the 1st day of July next. The transfer books will remain closed until the day of payment. R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1864. METROPOLITAN BANK.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable after 1st Monday in July next. The transfer books will be closed 23d inst., and opened 6th July prox. GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

ATLANTIC BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 21, 1864. DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared, out of the earnings of the past six months, a dividend of four per cent., which will be paid to stockholders or their legal representatives, free of Government tax, at the Banking Office, No. 192 Broadway, on and after the first proximo. The book of transfer will be closed from 25th inst. to 2d proximo. R. W. H. FREEMAN, Cashier.

ATLANTIC BANK, BROOKLYN.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of Six per cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared on the capital stock of this Bank, out of the profits of the six months ending with the 30th inst., payable on and after the 1st day of July next. WM. G. RUSHMORE, President. BROOKLYN, June 24, 1864.

BULL'S HEAD BANK—TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND. NEW-YORK, June 24, 1864.—The Board of Directors of this Bank have this day declared their usual quarterly dividend of Three (3) per Cent., free of Government tax, out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after the first day of July next. The transfer books will be closed from this date to July 1, inclusive. G. W. WILLETT, Cashier.

INSURANCE.

GLOBE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. Corner of Broadway and Fulton-st., NEW-YORK.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL $500,000
Paid in and deposited with Insurance Department 100,000

TRUSTEES:
LORING ANDREWS, Loring Andrews & Son, leather dealers, No. 72 Gold-st.
CHARLES KNEELAND, Bogert & Kneeland, bankers, No. 49 William-st.
JOHN VANNEST, Vannest & Heydon, hardware, No. [illegible] Beekman-st.
JOHN BUTTERFIELD, Wells, Butterfield & Co., American Express Company.
JOHN K. PRUYN, President Central Bank, Brooklyn.
SAMUEL R. PLATT, Adriance & Platt, hardware, No. 165 Greenwich-st.
WILLIAM HARRELL, corner of Maiden-lane and Water-st.
GEORGE LORILLARD, New-York.
SILAS B. DUTCHER, Dutcher & Ellerby, merchants, No. 62 Pearl-st.
JOHN MAIRS, wall-paper manufacturer, Brooklyn.
PLINY FREEMAN, President.
B. G. BLOSS, Vice-President.
H. C. FREEMAN, Secretary.
C. P. FIELD, E. R. MILLER, S. D. GAY, } General Agents.
M. FRELIGH, M. D., Medical Examiner.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Office No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.

CAPITAL $250,000
Assets June 1, 1864 .... [illegible]
Losses and Liabilities Unpaid .... None

DIRECTORS:

Hugh Laing,	George A. Townsend,
Effingham Townsend,	Don Alonzo Cushman,
Charles E. Swords,	U. J. Smith,
John Penfold,	Sylvester L. H. Ward,
D. Henry Haight,	Alva E. Laing,
Joseph Lawrence,	Robert M. Bruce,
Leonardo S. Suarez,	John Scott Barde,
Silas Bronson,	A. Ysnaga del Valle,
A. R. Eno,	Lawrence Turnure,
John Watson,	Henry S. Leverich,
Samuel Willets,	Jacob Van Wagenen,
S. T. Nicoll,	John B. Willis,
George Griswold, Jr.,	Preston H. Hodges,
Noah S. Hunt,	Walter Barnes.
Thomas Smull.	

Insure all kinds of property at the lowest rates. HUGH LAING, President. JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name and style of J. C. MILLIKEN & CO., is this day dissolved by its own limitation. MAY 1, 1864. JOHN C. MILLIKEN, DAVID S. GLASS.

FORMATION. The subscribers have this day formed a copartnership, to be known under the name and style of MILLIKEN & CO., and will continue the business of the late firm as heretofore, at No. 562 Broadway. NEW-YORK, May 1, 1864. JOHN C. MILLIKEN, JAMES McCUTCHEON.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm of OSGOOD & COOK, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by HARRY C. COOK, on his own account, at the store No. 16 Dey-st. CLINTON H. OSGOOD, HARRY C. COOK. NEW-YORK, June 22, 1864.

PROPOSALS.

REPAIRS TO STREET PAVEMENTS. TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of WEDNESDAY, June 29, 1864, for repaving and repairing, and keeping in good repair during the entire period of six months ending Dec. 31, 1864, the carriage ways of all paved avenues, streets, squares, and thoroughfares in the City of New-York, excepting only so much of the carriage way of Broadway as is now paved with the Russ pavement. The bids must be in the form prescribed and furnished by this Board. Specifications, form of agreement, and blank proposals will be furnished at this office. THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBERT DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board. OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, (ROTUNDA) PARK, June 17, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL. Sealed proposals are invited by the Trustees of the New-York Fire Department until July 5, 1864, for four hundred tons of Red Ash Stove Coal, to be delivered as they may direct. Proposals will be addressed to either of the undersigned. F. A. REDABECK, No. [illegible] West 13th-st., A. P. OCKERSHAUSEN, No. 21 Rose-st., CHAS. O'CONNOR, No. 61 Elm-st. Committee.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, June 14, 1864. SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by this Department until TUESDAY, July 5, 1864, at 4 P. M., for the delivery at the New-York Arsenal of 15,000 Non-Commissioned Officers' Swords, and 10,000 Musicians' Swords, United States regulation pattern. These swords are to be made in strict accordance with the standard patterns to be seen at the New-York Arsenal. They are to be subject to the usual inspection and proof at the manufactory where made. Deliveries must be made in lots of not less than one-fifteenth (1-15th) per week of the whole number contracted for. The first delivery to be made on 20th day of July, 1864. Failure to make deliveries at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time. No bids will be considered from parties other than regular manufacturers of swords, and such as are known to this Department to be competent to execute in their own workshops the work proposed for.

GUARANTY. The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guaranty, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded. The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney. Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTY. We, the undersigned, residents of ——— in the county of ———, and State of ———, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case of the foregoing bid of ——— being accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity to the terms of the advertisement, dated June 14, 1864, under which the bid was made; and, in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.
{ Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186—.
Witness: [Seal.] [Seal.]
To this guaranty must be appended the official certificate above-mentioned. Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bonds, with approved sureties, for its faithful execution. Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond. The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if not deemed satisfactory. Proposals will be addressed to "BRIGADIER-GENERAL GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Non-Commissioned Officers' and Musicians' Swords." GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 18 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, June 23, 1864. SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 28th inst., for the delivery at military posts and hospitals as follows, the several quantities of coal and wood named respectively: At David's Island, about 3,000 tons coal; Hart's Island, about 2,200 tons coal; Fort Schuyler, about 1,000 tons coal; Willett's Point, about 1,000 tons coal; Fort Columbus, about 1,500 tons coal and about 50 cords wood; Fort Wood, about 1,300 tons coal and about 400 cords wood; Fort Hamilton, about 1,300 tons coal and about 200 cords wood; Fort Lafayette, about 375 tons coal and about 60 cords wood; Fort Richmond, about 400 tons coal and about 200 cords wood; Fort at Sandy Hook, about 125 tons coal and about 20 cords wood. The coal is to be of best quality of anthracite, and to be one-quarter broken and three-quarters egg and stove, and to be delivered at the docks free of expense to the Government. The contractor can, however, avail himself of the privilege of having the coal hoisted and hauled by Government teams at the several posts, at the current rate of unloading per ton. Merchantable hard wood is the standard; the cord is one hundred and twenty-eight cubic feet. The bidders will be required to accompany their proposals with guarantees, signed by two responsible parties, that in case their bids are accepted, they will, within two days thereafter, execute a contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in the sum of ($10,000) ten thousand dollars, to deliver the coal, and ($5,000) five thousand dollars to deliver the wood, as they may bid therefor, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; payment for each delivery to be made in such funds as the Government may provide, upon the acknowledgment of the proper receipting officer of the post. All the coal and wood contracted for to be delivered between the date of the signing of the contract and the 30th of September, 1864. The privilege is reserved of rejecting any or all the bids, if deemed advisable. Offerings should be indorsed "Proposals for Coal" (or "Wood"), and addressed to the undersigned. By order of Major STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster, U. S. A. R. C. MORGAN, Capt., and A. Q. M.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 BROADWAY. TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until TUESDAY, June 28, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M.
Underpinning side walls and excavating and filling up cellar of house of Hose Company number Twenty-eight.
For regulating and grading Eighty-sixth-street, between Avenue A and East River.
For regulating, grading, &c., Fifty-eighth-street, between Second-avenue and East River.
For regulating, grading, &c., Fifty-ninth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.
For regulating, grading, &c., Sixtieth-street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway.
For curb, gutter and flag, First-avenue, between One Hundred and Eleventh and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth streets.
For curb, gutter and flag, Twenty-third-street, between Avenue B and East River.
For flagging Forty-fourth-street, between Sixth-avenue and Broadway.
For flagging One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, between Tenth-avenue and Hudson River.
For flagging Manhattan-street, between Ninth-avenue and Hudson River.
For new steam fire-engine and tender for Company number Forty.
For fire alarm bell for the Thirty-third-street bell tower.
For building sheds and putting new roof on Country Market, and for other repairs to Jefferson Market.
Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office. Dated Street Department, New-York, June 17, 1864. CHAS. G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the 10th Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts. until WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of July, 1864, at 12 o'clock at noon, for the erection and completion of an addition to Ward School House No. 42, including the steam-heating apparatus; said building to be erected on two lots of ground known as Nos. 78 and 79 Hester-st. in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said building, including steam-heating apparatus, can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals for the carpenter work must include also the proposals for painting, as they will both be awarded to one bidder. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason work," "Proposals for Carpenter work and Painting," and "Proposals for Heating." Proposals for heating must be accompanied with accurate drawings and descriptions of the apparatus intended to be furnished, otherwise they will be rejected. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so. Dated, New-York, June 25, 1864. JEREMIAH WELCH, JOHN HAYWARD, GEORGE KINZER, JESSE C. KEYES, JOHN C. ACHESON, } Building Committee of the School Officers of the Tenth Ward.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, TWELFTH AND GIRARD-STS., PHILADELPHIA, June [illegible], 1864. SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 29th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for supplying the United States with the following articles, deliverable at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia, viz.:
Vulcanized India Rubber, or Gutta Percha Waterproof Blankets, for shelter tents for footmen, army standard.
Vulcanized India Rubber, or Gutta Percha Waterproof Ponchos, for shelter tents for horsemen, army standard.
Brass Numbers, No. 3, army standard.
6-4 Scarlet Facing Cloth, army standard.
Manilla Packing Paper, 32x40, for baling purposes. Samples required.
Samples can be seen at this office. Bidders must state in their proposals the price, which must be given in *writing*, as well as in figures; the *quantity* bid for, and *time of delivery*. Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee. Bids from defaulting contractors will not be received. Blank forms for proposals can be had on application at this office, and each bid must be indorsed with the name of the particular article bid for. G. H. CROSMAN, Asst. Q. M. General, U. S. A.

PROPOSALS.

U. S. ORDNANCE AGENCY, No. 45 WORTH-ST., NEW-YORK, June [illegible], 1864. PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED (in duplicate) until THURSDAY, June 30, 1864, at 4 o'clock P. M., by this office, for the supply of the following, viz.:
15,000 Carbine Slings.
40,000 Halter Straps.
20,000 Stirrup Straps.
These samples are to be standard in material, workmanship, dimensions and mountings, in strict conformity with the standard samples which can be seen at this office. The leather is to be of good quality, and oak tanned. It is distinctly stipulated that this office is to have the privilege of examining the work done under contracts [illegible] in all stages of its progress, at the shops of the contractors, especially to examine the stock before cutting. They are to be delivered, free of expense to the United States, at the New-York Agency, No. 45 Worth-st., and there inspected, and none are to be accepted or paid for but such as are approved upon inspection. Bidders will state in their bids the time in which they propose to make deliveries, and each party obtaining a contract will be required to enter into bonds with approved sureties for its faithful execution. Failure to deliver at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time. No bids will be considered from parties other than regular manufacturers, and such as are known to be fully competent to execute in their own workshops the work proposed for. The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if deemed unsatisfactory. Proposals will be addressed, properly indorsed, to Capt. S. Crispin, Captain of Ordnance, United States Ordnance Agency, No. 45 Worth-st., New-York. S. CRISPIN, Captain of Ordnance.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 45 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864. PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the FREIGHTING OF FORAGE for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine, TO Washington, Alexandria, Va., Newbern, N. C., Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La. PROPOSITIONS must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to S. L. BROWN, Colonel and Asst. Quartermaster.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO BREWERS AND DISTILLERS.—FOR sale, the fixtures, including boiler, engine, pumps, vats, &c., &c., of the brewery now occupied by Howard & Fuller, corner of Jay and Plymouth sts., Brooklyn. There is an unexpired lease of the premises of five years from the 1st of May, 1864. The above articles will be sold very cheap, and cash required for the same when possession of the place is given, which will be on or before the 1st of November, 1864. The above is believed to be a rare chance for a brewer, or a person wishing to commence the business, as no delay will be experienced in starting. Everything will be left, if required, in complete working order. Inquire on the premises as above of HOWARD & FULLER.

BUSINESS.—A GENTLEMAN WHO IS ONLY partially occupied, but has a suite of good offices near Wall-st., is desirous of making some business arrangements that will employ a few hours in the day. Any large first-class establishment, out of town or in the City, manufacturing or commercial, who can pay a liberal price for the services of a man of 30 years' experience, of great energy and undoubted character, will address BUSINESS, Box No. 3,134 Post-office.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST POPULAR patent medicine businesses in the country; is now doing a business of over three hundred thousand dollars per year, and will be extended to almost any amount. The reason for selling is, the party is unable to carry on the business on account of bad health. A rare chance for a man to make a fortune. Apply or address No. [illegible] Broadway, before 10 A. M., or from 4 to 6 P. M. Dr. H. H. STERLING.

FOR SALE—GOOD-WILL, STOCK AND LEASE of a first-class drug-store in the vicinity of Fifth-avenue Hotel; sales $50 per day. Apply to HOMER [illegible], No. 3 Pine-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CAPITAL OF from $600 to $1,000, to manufacture a patented article which finds a ready sale, and on which a good profit can be realized. Address [illegible], Box No. 181 Times Office.

FOR SALE—A CROCKERY STORE, DOING A good business. For particulars, apply at No. 18 Spruce-st., office of Thompson's [illegible].

MEDICAL.

DR. HUMPHREY'S SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES have been [illegible] years before the public, and are used by thousands of families and [illegible] everywhere [illegible] for their simplicity [illegible]. A full case, with [illegible] sold for $8, or sent to any address, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, office and depot, No. 562 Broadway, N. Y.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and valuable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 20 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you [illegible] those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance [illegible] treatment elsewhere, may [illegible] by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 12 Lispenard-st. Call, send, or write.

$1,000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. Hunter's Red Drop cures venereal disease when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury; but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. This is what he claims for it; and which no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known that scientific men, in every department of medical knowledge, begin to appreciate it; for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some painful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance. [illegible] the Monitor of Health by [illegible] mail.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young men, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, whose valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family, with full directions for restoring the monthly sickness. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canadas, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by S. WARNER, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) No. 16 Ann-st. and No. 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 2,350 N. Y. Post-office.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of this kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations. Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st., N. Y.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the SCALPEL, attends exclusively to operative surgery and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, hernia, hemorrhoids, varicocele and fistula. No. 42 5th-av., between 10th and 11th sts. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD. BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000; Billheads, $3 per 1,000; Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

TO THE WEALTHY AND WELL-INTENTIONED.—A gentleman of the highest respectability, in temporary need, wishes to borrow $500 for five weeks. He will deposit valuable family jewelry and pay a good interest. No professional money-lender need reply. Address, in confidence, "GUSTAV," Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: setting curb and gutter and flagging in Avenue A, from One Hundred and Sixteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-second-street; resetting curb and gutter stones in Fifty-first-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Avenue A, between One Hundred and Seventeenth and One Hundred and Twenty-second streets; also, all the lots on both sides of Fifty-first-street between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
LOREN JONES,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, New Court-House, June 23, 1864.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE TAX NOTICE.—In accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government and to pay interest on the Public Debt, approved July 1, 1862, and of the amendments thereof, notice is hereby given that the assessment rolls of the Eighth Collection District, comprising the lists, valuations and enumerations of the Assistant Assessors for the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City of New-York, including Income Tax for 1863, will be open for examination at this office, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., for fifteen days from the date hereof, and that the five days thereafter appeals will be received and determined by me at this office daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., relative to any erroneous or excessive valuation of property, or objects liable to duty or taxation. All appeals must be in writing and specify the particular cause, matter or thing respecting which a decision is requested, and must state the ground or principle of irregularity or error complained of.—Dated at Nos. 230 and 232 4th-av., New-York City, this 24th day of June, 1864.

A. J. BLEECKER,
United States Assessor, Eighth District, New-York.

UNITED STATES EXCISE NOTICE—ANNUAL LIST.—Notice is hereby given to all persons holding or doing business in the Fourth Assessment District, composed of the Third, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards of the City of New-York, that the Assessment Rolls will, in accordance with the provisions of section 19 of the act to provide Internal Revenue, &c., be open for examination at this office, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., for fifteen days from the date hereof, Sundays excepted, and that for the five days next ensuing appeals will be received and determined by me, at this office, daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., relative to any erroneous or excessive valuation. All appeals must be made in writing, and specify the particular cause, matter or thing respecting which a decision is requested, and state the ground or principle of irregularity or error complained of.—Dated at No. 62 Franklin-st., this 8th day of June, 1864.

PIERRE C. VAN WYCK,
Assessor 4th Assessment District.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 1, 1864.

NOTICE TO OWNERS OF DOGS.—NOTICE is hereby given that on and after Monday, June 20, 1864, the ordinance respecting dogs found running loose or at large in any street of the City of New-York, without being properly muzzled, will be strictly enforced. The sum of fifty cents will be paid for every dog brought alive to the pound at the foot of 26th-st., East River, which shall have been found in the streets, running loose or at large without being properly muzzled. Owners of dogs may reclaim them at the pound on the day they are received, on payment of expenses. N. B.—No dogs will be received from boys. By order of the Mayor,

GEO. W. MORTON, First Marshal.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter, addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 8 City Hall.

JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. V. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall. All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHARFFE,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall. All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.

SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall. All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall. All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall. All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 8 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
WM. JOYCE,
Committee on Roads.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO AN ACT PASSED by the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to authorize the formation of a corporation in place of the Northern Railroad Company, dissolved, and to empower said corporation to execute a mortgage upon its property, passed March 31, 1857, as revived and amended by the act for that purpose, passed April 8, 1860," and to an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made pursuant thereto, notice is hereby given to William A. Wheeler, John S. Eldridge and William C. Brown, Trustees of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Railroad Company, Francis B. Crowninshield, George A. Kittel, Calvin W. Gibbs, executor of James G. Hopkins, deceased, Mary J. Brown, Administratrix of Anthony C. Brown, deceased, Joseph W. Clark, William Thomas, J. A. Burnham, Israel Whitney, H. B. Honeywell, The Hope Insurance Company, The United States Insurance Company, The New-England Mutual Marine Insurance Company, J. J. Abbott, Otis Daniel, Richard Olney, Peter Butler, The Northern Railroad Company of New-Hampshire, George R. Sampson, Lewis W. Tappan, John J. Missroon, and the Northern Railroad Company, and all others, if any there be, who have heretofore been made parties to any decree made by the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, in respect to either of the mortgages executed by the Northern Railroad Company of New-York, that the Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad Company, a corporation composed of second mortgage bondholders of said Northern Railroad Company, organized under the Act for that purpose passed by the Legislature of the State of New-York, on the 8th day of April, 1864, will apply at the General Term of the Supreme Court, to be held at the Court-house in Plattsburgh, Clinton County, N. Y., on the 12th day of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for an order instructing the Trustees of the said second mortgage bondholders to transfer the property, real and personal, held by them as such Trustees, to the said Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad Company, pursuant to the said act.—Dated June 14, 1864.

CHAS. G. MYERS, Attorney for the Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain R. R. Co.

SUPERIOR COURT OF BUFFALO.—GEO. URBAN and Mary Urban, his wife, plaintiffs, against JACOB URBAN and Magdalena Urban, his wife, Henry Urban and unknown parties, defendants.—United States Internal Fifty cents Revenue Stamp. To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, a copy of which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the above-named Court on the 12th day of May, 1864, and to serve a copy of your answer on me, at my office, in the City of Buffalo, New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the said complaint.—Dated May 12, 1864.

WM. C. BRYANT, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

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DENTISTRY.

N. S. GRIFFIN & BROS., NO. 23 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $20; Platina, $25; Silver, $15; Rubber, $10; Partial sets on gold, $3; silver $1; Extracting, 25 cents.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—Where there has never been an accident or failure to produce insensibility to pain. The performance fulfills the promise. Dr. COLTON administers the gas, inhaling every fresh supply himself first to test the quality. Office No. 22 Bond-st.

SHIPPING.

STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.

CARRYING THE MAILS.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON......3,204 tons......900 H. P.
LAFAYETTE......3,204 tons......900 H. P.
EUGENIE......(Afloat)......900 H. P.
FRANCE......(Building)......900 H. P.
NAPOLEON III......(Building)......1,100 H. P.

Until the completion of the entire line, the departures will be monthly, beginning with the WASHINGTON, Capt. A. DUCHESNE.

From Havre on WEDNESDAY, 15th June.
From New-York, on WEDNESDAY, 6th July.

Rates of passage-money, including table-wine:

From Havre to New-York:
First Cabin......700 F.
Second Cabin......400 F.

From New-York to Havre:
First Cabin......$135
Second Cabin......$70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	
ERIN—building	3,215	
ONTARIO—building	3,212	
HELVETIA—building	3,200	
LOUISIANA	3,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Grace.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
PENNSYLVANIA, Brooking......Saturday, July 2.
LOUISIANA, Prowse......Saturday, July 16.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $65 in gold; Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, June 22.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 29.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 6.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 13.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 20.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, July 27.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage......$132 50
Second Cabin Passage......80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage......$112 50
Second Cabin Passage......65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON......SATURDAY......June 25
CITY OF MANCHESTER......SATURDAY......July 2
CITY OF LONDON......SATURDAY......July 9

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Regular sailing days—3d, 13th and 23d of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be the Monday following.

The first-class steamship COSTA RICA, (new,) A. G. JONES, Commander, will sail from Pier No. 3, North River, MONDAY, July 4, at 12 o'clock M.

The OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will succeed the COSTA RICA, and sail July 13.

For freight or passage, apply to D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

To sail on SATURDAY, June 25, at 3 o'clock P. M. The United States Mail Side-Wheel Steamship EVENING STAR, W. R. BELL, Commander, will sail as above, from Pier No. 46, North River, third pier above the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

N. B.—The ELECTRIC SPARK will follow and sail on SATURDAY, July 9.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The first-class U. S. Mail Steamship LOCUST POINT, Capt. S. HOFFMAN, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on THURSDAY, June 30, at 3 P. M. Passage, first-class, $50.

No freights received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA PANAMA.

The steamship ILLINOIS OR GOLDEN RULE, SATURDAY, JUNE 25, AT NOON, from Pier No. 29, North River, foot of Warren-st. For passage, apply at the office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren, to D. N. CARRINGTON.

TAPSCOTT'S LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PASSAGE OFFICE, No. 86 South-st., New-York. DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.

TAPSCOTT'S CELEBRATED LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS SAIL TWICE A WEEK.

X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS SAIL EVERY TEN DAYS.

Parties wishing to take passage, send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so at the lowest rates, by applying to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

STEAMBOATS.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. at 7 A. M. and 30th-st. at 7:15, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR WESTPOINT AND NEWBURGH.—On and after MONDAY, June 27, 1864, the new and fast steamboat THOMAS COLLYER, will leave the pier foot of Jay-st., every afternoon, (Sundays excepted,) at 3½ o'clock, landing at 30th-st., New-York, at 4 o'clock, and Grassypoint, Cozzens, Westpoint, Cold Spring and New-Cornwall. Returning will leave Newburgh every morning for New-York, at 6¾ o'clock; Cornwall, at 6:40; Cold Spring, at 6:55; Westpoint, at 7:05; Cozzens, at 7:10; Grassypoint, at 7:55; arriving at New-York at 10 o'clock.

FOR HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, NORTHampton, Brattleboro and the White Mountains. The first-class steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE leave New-York, from Peck-slip, East River, for Hartford, at 4 P. M., daily, arriving in time for early trains for Springfield and the North. Cabin fare to Hartford, $1 75; deck, $1 25. The cheapest and pleasantest route.

SAXTON & SEABURY, Agents, No. 112 South-st.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TREMPER, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4 P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—DAILY LINE.—THE Steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also, the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken to Bridgeport and all stations on the Naugatuck Railroad.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR NEWBURGH.—THE new steamboat THOMAS COLYER will leave pier foot of Jay-st. every SUNDAY MORNING at 7 o'clock, landing at 30th-st., New-York, Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Peek Dock, Haverstraw, West Point, Cold Spring and Cornwall. Returning, leaves Newburgh at 1 o'clock.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR WEST POINT, Cold Spring, Cornwall and Newburgh, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw. Steamer BROADWAY will leave pier foot of Jay-st. every SUNDAY MORNING at 7 o'clock, touching at 30th-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers [illegible] at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, East River, daily, Sundays excepted, at 3:15 and 11 P. M.

FOR NEWBURGH, CORNWALL, WEST Point, Poughkeepsie and Rondout.—The steamer Mary Powell leaves Jay-st. Pier every afternoon at 3½.

MRS. ANNA McBRIDE, M. D., GRADUATE of the Penn Medical University of Philadelphia has removed to this City, and can be consulted at her office, No. 15 West 25th-st., corner of Broadway.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER, MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SHAMONG AND ATSION.

On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6:15 A. M., 10 A. M., and 4:15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points.

Returning, trains will leave—

LONG BRANCH

At 7:15 A. M., 11:10 A. M., and 4 P. M.

Stages connect at Middletown for the Highlands, (Thompson's), Shark River Station for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan, Manchester and Woodmansie for Tom's River and Barnegat, Tuckerton, Waretown, and Mannahawken.

For further information apply to office on the pier.

Commutation tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., &c., can be had on application to the company's office, No. 65 Beaver-st.

WM. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETSER, General Superintendent.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.—Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7¼.

Leave Flushing at 6:20, 7, 8, 9 A. M. [illegible] 5, 6 and 7 P. M.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M. Sunday trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 6 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5 and 7 P. M.

JOHN S. BOTTORFF, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 6:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows, viz.:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

	FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express	7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:25, 10:27 A. M. and 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,)	10:45 P. M.	11:00 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:25 P. M. from 30th-st.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—For Jamaica, 8 and 10:15 A. M., 1, 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 and 6:45 P. M. For Hempstead, 8 and 10:15 A. M., and 3:15 and 4:15 P. M. For Syosset, 10:15 A. M., and 4:15 P. M. For North Islip and Greenport, 8 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. Leave Jamaica, 6, 8, 9:30 and 10:30 A. M. and 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6 and 7 P. M. Sunday trains leave hourly from East New-York.

D. O. RICHARDSON, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont, at 8 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 3:15 P. M., 4:30 P. M., 6:30 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—For Albany, Troy, North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday train, 5 P. M.

SARATOGA TRAVEL VIA HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. depot at 7 and 10 A. M., arrive at Saratoga at 2 and 6:45 P. M.

EXCURSIONS.

MRS. CROSSETT'S FAMILY EXCURSIONS for the health and pleasure of the household. The second excursion to Pleasant Valley Grove to-day, June 25. The barge *Harvest Home* will leave Christopher-st. at 10 A. M.; 20th-st. at 10¼, and 30th-st. at 11, returning about 7. Tickets, for sale at the barge, admitting one person or child in carriage, only 10 cents. Children unattended will be properly cared for. Refreshments and music on board.

EXCURSIONS.—OWNERS AND MASTERS OF steamboats and barges are forbid landing excursion parties at Dudley's Grove without written permission of W. & E. MYERS & CO., who are the only persons authorized to let the same. GILMAN DUDLEY.

New-York, June 7, 1864.

Steamboats, Barges, Dudley's, Newark Bay and New Grove, near Chelsea, to let to excursion parties. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., foot of Morton-st.

TO LET—FOR EXCURSIONS AND PIC-NIC PARTIES, a large and commodious steamer, capable of carrying 1,500 persons. Also, a splendid grove, furnished with tables, swings, summer-houses, a platform and two good wells on the premises. Apply at the office of S. I. Staten Island Ferry, Pier No. 19 North River.

A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL BARGE FOR EXCURSIONS.—The HARVEST HOME and the RHINEBECK; also steamboats with or without saloons. Pleasant Valley, St. Ronan's Well, and other Groves to-let. Excursion office No. 382 West-st., corner Barrow.

H. B. CROSSETT.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 THIRD-AVENUE.

NEW-YORK, June 20, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—The Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of Six Per Cent. Per Annum on all sums from $5 to $500, and Five Per Cent. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 21st of July, 1864. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 427 and 429 CANAL-ST., corner VARICK.

ASSETS—$1,175,975 59.

OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on larger sums. EDWD V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

OPEN DAILY.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Deposits made now, or on or before July 1, will draw interest from that date.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-STREET.

ASSETS......$1,023,665 64

Interest commences July 1, 1864.

Bank open daily, from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7. Bank-books in English, German and French. GEO. FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto. Open daily from 10 to 2 P. M. and on Monday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—NO. 1 THIRD-AV.

Deposits will draw interest from the 1st July.

BANK OPEN DAILY from 9 to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 263 Bowery.—Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $1,000 and under, five per cent. on larger sums. Deposits made on or before July 1 will draw interest from that date. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. CHAS. PECK, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

FIREWORKS.

1776. THE GLORIOUS FOURTH. 1864.

HADFIELD'S UNION DEPOT FOR EXHIBITIONS.

Also, a large assortment of all goods in this line. Orders solicited. LYON BROTHERS, No. 29 Cortlandt-st.

REMOVAL.

EXCELSIOR FIREWORK, FLAG AND LANTERN DEPOT, FUNSTON & SCOFIELD, removed from John-st. to No. 8 Dey-st., near Broadway.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST-PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call. R. FOULDS, No. 39 John-st.

HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS, and Waugh's celebrated Nonpareil Torpedoes, sold wholesale at his up-town depot, Nos. 209 and [illegible] 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., New-York.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF plain and colored fireworks, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 287 Washington-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 4 Beekman-st. Room No. 5, first floor, over Fulton Bank.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. SATURDAY.

Doors open at 7½; Overture commences at 8; Curtain rises at its conclusion.

LAST NIGHT BUT FIVE OF THE FALL AND WINTER SEASON.

THIS EVENING, THE HUNCHBACK.

Sheridan Knowles' celebrated play, in five acts, produced with appropriate and beautiful scenery, costumes, appointments and the following brilliant distribution:

Modus......Mr. Lester Wallack
Sir Thomas Clifford......Mr. Charles Fisher
Master Walter......Mr. John Gilbert
Lord Tinsel......Mr. W. R. Floyd
Fathom......Mr. G. Holland
Master Wilford......Mr. Daly
Master Heartwell......Mr. Browne
Gaylove......Mr. Parkes
Stephen......Mr. Pope
Thomas......Mr. Williamson
Julia......Miss Jane Coombs
Helen......Miss Madeline Henriques

Monday—(last time,) THE BACHELOR OF ARTS.
Tuesday—(last time,) AMERICANS IN PARIS and RURAL FELICITY.
Wednesday—In compliance with numerous requests at the box office, LONDON ASSURANCE.
Thursday—Last night of the season, (15th and last time,) ROSEDALE.

HELLER'S, NO. 585 BROADWAY.

MATINEE TO-DAY, AT 1½ O'CLOCK.

The last Saturday matinee this season.

EVENING PERFORMANCE AT 8.

ROBERT HELLER.

THE STORY OF A BROKEN PLATE.
THE FAIRY RINGDOVES.
HELLER'S CHARMED CABINET OF THE APPARITIONS.
WITH A LIVE GHOST.

The hall is now cooled by Heller's new Aular Ventilator.
Two new pianoforte solos every evening.
Doors open every evening at 7¼; commence at 8.
N. B.—WILL CLOSE AFTER JULY 4.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH—BLEECKER-st., opposite Jones. The Fifth Anniversary will be celebrated SUNDAY, July 3. The annual sermon will be preached at 10½ A. M. by Rev. M. G. KIDDELL(?), of New-Brunswick, N. J. The annual report, showing how a church may succeed without pew rents, and a Pastor live without a salary, will be read at 3 P. M., followed by addresses from Rev. C. W. BROOKS, of Broome County, N. Y., Prof. McCONNELL, of Niagara County, N. Y., and others. Conference and communion in the EVENING.

PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCHES—Preaching on SABBATH, 26th inst., in the Church corner Gouverneur and Madison sts., by Rev. FRANK JACKSON, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Also, by Rev. F. W. WILLIAMS, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., in the church corner Catharine and Madison sts., and at 3½ P. M. at the corner of Dover and Water sts., by Rev. Mr. TAMAR, a blind man. All are invited to come. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADISON-av. and 28th-st.—There will be Divine Service, Sermon and the Holy Communion administered in this church on SUNDAY MORNING, the 26th inst., (instead of the first Sunday in July,) at 10½ o'clock A. M., and in EVENING of the same day, the 26th inst., there will be Divine Service and Sermon at 8 o'clock. Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY will preach.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Rev. CHAUNCEY D. MURRAY, Pastor. Services on SABBATH, June 26, at 10½ in the Morning, and 7½ in the Evening. Mr. MURRAY is expected to make some interesting statements in connection with his recent visit to the Army of the Potomac. Strangers are cordially invited, for whom seats will be provided.

DUANE-ST. M. E. CHURCH NOW MEETS with the Spring-st. Church, near Varick. Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. Mr. WILSON, and at 3½ P. M. by Rev. JOHN PARKER. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M., at Hall No. 267 Hudson-st. This society is now building a church in Hudson-st., near Spring.

THE SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF THE Sunday School of the Lexington-av. Presbyterian Church, corner of 46th-st., will be held on SABBATH EVENING, June 26th, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Rev. J. SANDERSON, Pastor; Rev. Mr. BURRIS and Capt. HARRY. Singing by the children. The public respectfully invited to attend.

CHRISTIAN UNION—THE TWENTY-fourth sermon in this series will be preached by Rev. L. N. RICE, D. D., in St. Paul's M. E. Church, (Dr. McCLINTOCK's) 4th-av., corner 22d-st., SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. This sermon bears upon the Slavery question in its relation to a united Church.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Monthly meeting will be held at the Rooms, (Bible House,) 3d-av., corner 9th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, the 27th inst., at 8 o'clock. Interesting exercises may be expected. Young men are cordially invited. R. R. McBURNEY, Rec'g Sec'y.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, BOTANIC Hall, No. 68 East Broadway.—Preaching on SUNDAY, by Elder W. S. BISHOP, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Subject—*The Worldly Attitude of the Nations, Prophetically Considered.* All who are interested in prophecy are cordially invited to attend.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION—(Protestant Episcopal)—In East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers at hotels and all unconnected with any other church will find a welcome. All seats free.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT WILL PREACH in Bloomingdale Church, south side of 42d-st., between 7th and 8th-avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., on *The Power of the Gospel*, and at 7½ P. M. on *The Power of Faith*. Baptism in the evening. Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

NOTICE.—PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LARGE Hall, corner 8th-av. and 33d-st., Rev. H. O. SHIMEALL, Minister. Regular services every SABBATH A. M. and P. M. Subject for EVENING: *General Conversion of the Nations to Christ, Nigh at Hand.* Objections answered. Services at 7½ o'clock P. M.

CAMP MEETING ON SUNDAY—IN LEFferts Park, Tompkins and Gates avenues. Love feast at 10 A. M. Rev. Dr. SMITH, from London, will preach in the afternoon. Rev. WM. ANDERSON, late from Gen. Grant's army, will be present. Kalsib-avenue(?) cars from Fulton Ferry to the park.

REV. SAMUEL BOOKSTAVER BELL, D. D., will preach (D. V.) in the 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., on SUNDAY, June 26, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject of morning sermon: *Come Thou With Thee*(?). Of the evening: *Parents.*

CHURCH OF THE RECONCILIATION—31st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.; seats free. Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rev. WM. B. MONROW(?), Pastor of the Church, will preach, D. V. both morning and evening.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY—No. 155 Worth-st. Religious services EVERY SABBATH AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Short addresses and singing by a choir of two hundred children. Strangers are especially invited to attend.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Between 7th and 8th avs.—Rev. J. H. McILVAINE, D. D., of Princeton, N. J., will supply the pulpit through the Summer, in the absence of the Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M.

REV. A. H. HEATH WILL PREACH IN the Free-will Baptist Church, 28th-st., near Broadway, on SUNDAY, June 26th, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The usual S. S. Concert at 3 P. M. Addresses, with singing by the children.

THE JUDGMENT DISPENSATION.—S. S. SNOW, Herald of Christ, and Pastor of Mount Zion Church, will preach on *The Mission of Elias*, in Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free.

REV. WM. FREELAND, LL.D., WILL preach in the Presbyterian Church, corner of Houston and Thompson sts., TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. The public are specially invited.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH—REV. S. C. KELLER, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, June 26, at 10½ o'clock, and in the Evening at 7½. Prayer meeting at 6½. Seats free. Strangers are invited to attend. Daily Union Prayer Meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs.—Preaching in Morning at 10½, by Rev. E. E. GRISWOLD, Presiding Elder, and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. W. H. BOOLE, Pastor. Seats free. All are invited.

A NEW EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—DIVINE service will be held by the Church of the Holy Trinity, in Rutgers Institute, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., will preach in the afternoon.

THE REV. DR. PRICE, RECTOR OF St. Stephen's Church, will preach in the church corner of Broome and Chrystie sts., on SUNDAY EVENING. Text: *He that Ruleth his Spirit is Better than he that Taketh a City.* Services commence at 7½ o'clock.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., corner Waverly-place.—The Rev. Dr. HIGBEE will preach on SUNDAY EVENING; free seats. The quarterly collection in aid of the church will be made at each service TO-MORROW.

REV. J. C. DUTCHER WILL PREACH SUNDAY, 26th inst., in the Dutch Reformed Church, Market-st., corner of Henry—services commencing at 10½ in the MORNING and 7½ in the EVENING.

REV. ALEX. THOMPSON WILL PREACH at the rooms of the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association, No. 194 Broadway, SUNDAY, June 26, at 3½ o'clock P. M. The public are invited to attend.

INDEPENDENT METHODISTS.—Prof. MATTISON will preach, as usual, in his Church, in 41st-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY, June 26, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. Sabbath-school at 2½ o'clock P. M.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN 15TH-st., near Irving-place, (Dr. ALEXANDER'S,) will be open as usual during July and August. Services at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Sabbath school at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH.—REV. R. J. W. BUCKLAND will preach in the Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., SUNDAY, June 26, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. T. J. SAWYER, D. D., preaches SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING.

REV. S. A. COREY WILL PREACH IN THE Murray-hill Baptist Church, cor. of Lexington-av. and 37th-st., to-morrow morning and evening.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broome-st., near Elm. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN.

SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN 2d and 3d avs. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. SAMUEL H. SMITH, of Norwalk, Conn.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

STILL GREATER ATTRACTIONS.

UNRIVALED ATTRACTIONS.

THE TRUE-HEARTED AND PATRIOTIC MISS MAJOR PAULINE CUSHMAN!
MISS MAJOR PAULINE CUSHMAN
THE FAMOUS UNION SPY AND SCOUT,
appears upon the stage
DAILY AT 11, 3 AND 7½ O'CLOCK,
and gives an account of her STARTLING ADVENTURES while in the SECRET SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES.
MORNING APPEARANCE AT 11 O'CLOCK,
when the LECTURE-ROOM will be opened WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.
THE BEAUTIFUL AND FASCINATING MLLE. BENDSTEIN,
IN NEW AND GRACEFUL DANCES.
FOUNTAIN OF PRISMATIC WATER.
MR. CHARLES E. COLLINS,
MR. CHARLES E. COLLINS,
IN HIS
WORLD-RENOWNED AND ORIGINAL "CURE,"
WORLD-RENOWNED AND ORIGINAL "CURE,"
AND HIS GREAT JIG DANCE.
THE ELEGANT PETITE COMEDIES,
LOVE IN LIVERY,
LOVE IN LIVERY,
and
PHENOMENON IN A SMOCK FROCK.
PHENOMENON IN A SMOCK FROCK.
Afternoon and Evening at 3 and 7½ o'clock.
To be seen at all hours,
THE GREAT GIANT GIRL,
from Nova Scotia, and the
COLOSSAL FRENCH GIANT.
THE TWO SMALLEST DWARFS LIVING.
THE THREE ALBINO CHILDREN.
BEAUTIFUL AQUARIA.
Phrenological Examinations by PROF. LIVINGSTON.
A JAPANESE MASKIN-HOG(?).
MINIATURE SKATING-POND.
THREE TABLEAUX OF MOVING WAX FIGURES.
THE GEN. TOM THUMB BRIDAL GROUP.
TWO LIVING PRAIRIE DOGS.
HOUDIN'S AUTOMATON WRITER.
THE MUSICALLY-EDUCATED SEAL.
MONSTER SERPENTS AND OTHER CURIOSITIES.
IMMENSE ATTRACTIONS FOR FOURTH OF JULY.
Admission, 25 cents; Children under ten, 15 cents.

BROADWAY THEATRE, LATE WALLACK'S,
Broadway, corner of Broome-st.
FIFTH WEEK OF MR. F. S. CHANFRAU,
who will appear in TWO CHARACTERS,
MASTER WADDILOVE, THE FAT BOY,
AND
JERSEY CLIP, THE STAGE-STRUCK BARBER,
in which latter character he will give his
CELEBRATED IMITATIONS OF DISTINGUISHED ACTORS.
THIS EVENING,
TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.
Waddilove......Mr. F. S. Chanfrau
THE WIDOW'S VICTIM.
Jerry Clip......Mr. F. S. Chanfrau

THE DEVIL'S DRAWING-ROOM.
(Vide New-York Herald, June 23.)
HELLER'S! HELLER'S!
SALLE DIABOLIQUE.
No. 585 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
TENTH WEEK OF SEASON—SECOND WEEK OF SECOND PROGRAMME.
MOST REMARKABLE SUCCESS OF THE NEW PROGRAMME, BY ROBERT HELLER.
THE STORY OF A BROKEN PLATE.
THE FAIRY RINGDOVES.
HELLER'S CHARMED CABINET OF THE APPARITIONS.
WITH A LIVE GHOST.
The Hall is now cooled by Heller's new Aular Ventilator.
Two new pianoforte solos every evening.
Doors open every evening at 7¼; commence at 8.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 1½.

IRVING HALL, FALLON'S STEREOPTICON
THIS AFTERNOON AT 2 O'CLOCK.
THIS EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.
Last night of the Statuary Programme, together with many of the most beautiful foreign and home views.
TICKETS 25 CENTS.
Family tickets, admitting six, $1.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE AGENCY, NOS. 289 AND 291(?) BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, June 2, 1864.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO MERCHANTS, BANKERS, MANUFACTURERS, &C.—We have now in preparation, and propose issuing about 15th July next, a new edition of "The Mercantile Agency Reference Book."

The high estimation [illegible] of this kind [illegible] among Importers, Commission Merchants and Bankers, induces us now to enlarge the scope of the book, so as to embrace all the requirements of Jobbers and Manufacturers. It will therefore contain from 150,000 to 180,000 names, comprising all those at all likely to make purchases in any of the distributing cities of the Union.

The ratings will be made upon data furnished by our records—the contents of which extend over a period of 23 years. The holders of the book will receive a daily bulletin of changes in firms or ratings.

Terms of subscription will be made known on application at our office here, or at any of our Branch and Associate Offices in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit, Cleveland, Montreal and Toronto.

R. G. DUN & CO.

THE NATIONAL QUARTERLY REVIEW.

Vol. IX. No. XVII. June, 1864.

Contents.

I.—Pythagoras and his Philosophy.
II.—History and Resources of Maryland.
III.—Russian Literature, Past and Present.
IV.—Cemeteries and Modes of Burial, Ancient and Modern.
V.—College of the Holy Cross.
VI.—Leibnitz as a Philosopher and Discoverer.
VII.—The Negro and the White Man in Africa.
VIII.—Our Presidents and Governors, Compared to Kings and Petty Princes.
IX.—Notices and Criticisms.
1. Education and Science. 2. Belles Lettres. 3. History and Biography. 4. Art. 5. Miscellaneous.

Subscription, $4 a year, in advance; single number $1 15. General Agents, American News Company, No. 121 Nassau-st. EDW. I. SEARS, Editor and Proprietor, No. 42 Bible House, New-York.

A TREATISE ON DISEASES OF THE SEXUAL SYSTEM, with an appendix; views on Mr. Syme's new method of treating stricture. By EDWARD H. DIXON, M.D. Ninth edition. Price $1.

EVERARDUS WARNER, No. 3 Vesey-st., Astor House.

From the New-York Journal of Medicine and Collateral Sciences.

"It is written in a clear, nervous style, and is calculated, as we think, to do much good. The descriptions are accurately drawn, and the remedial measures judicious. The practitioner will find it abounding in valuable hints, and the general reader will come across many useful cautions and premonitory warnings."

From the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

Dr. Dixon has written much and well on various branches of surgery; his book shows a thorough acquaintance with modern practice; stricture, varicocele, hydrocele and fistula are particularly well treated of. Indeed, he has managed to secure attention to every page in this volume, an art that few medical writers possess.

"The author's acknowledged originality and thorough devotion to the rational principles of medicine, and his ingenuity under trying surgical circumstances, stamp it with more than ordinary interest."—*London Lancet.*

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 4. Before that date, letters on business addressed as above will be promptly answered.

TEACHERS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

BALTIMORE, June 22, 1864.

An examination for the grade of Principals of Male Grammar Schools will be held in the Study Room of the CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING, Baltimore, corner Holliday and Fayette streets, on SATURDAY, the 9th day of July, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M.

JOSEPH MERREFIELD,
G. L. L. LEARY(?),
J. T. PLUMMER(?),
J. T. LOWRY,
H. C. JONES,
Committee.

WM. D. McJILTON, Secretary.

WANTED—IN SEPTEMBER NEXT, IN A LIMited girls' school, an earnest and cultivated Episcopal lady, who speaks French fluently and is a superior musician. One who understands Latin preferred. Address Box No. 234, Middletown, Conn.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN INSTRUCTing in English, French and Music, desires the position of resident governess in a family; references exchanged. Address EDUCATION, Box No. 1,604 New-York Post-office.

A LADY OF ABILITY AND EXPERIENCE in teaching desires an engagement as resident or visiting governess, or as teacher in a school. Satisfactory references given. Call on or address TEACHER, No. 107 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

SPLENDID STRAWBERRIES.

Sent to private families and dealers in fruit fresh from the vines. Price $1 75c. and 80c. per quart. Send orders to E. M. CONKLIN, Jr., Evergreen Nursery, Cold Spring Harbor, L. I.

KENNEDY'S EXTRA FINE CAMBRIDGE-PORT CRACKERS, in barrels, half barrels and boxes, for sale at No. 10 Courtlandt-st., and at all first-class grocers. Something new. Tin cans assorted.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Commences at 7:45; concludes 10:45.

Lessee and Manager......WM. WHEATLEY.

THE SUMMER THEATRE OF THE CITY.
THE ILLUMINATED GARDEN OPEN EVERY EVENING.
LAST NIGHTS
of the celebrated Lyric Artiste,
MLLE. VESTVALI,
as ANGELO, with the Songs, "YOU ARE THE STAR," (music by S. R. Fleming(?)) and "THE BRAVE MARCO."
In John Brougham's Grand Romantic Drama, in five Tableaux, entitled
BEL DEMONIO,
which has elicited the
ADMIRATION
OF FULL AND FASHIONABLE AUDIENCES
for the last
FIVE WEEKS.
Stamping the
EXCELLENT ACTING, SPLENDID SCENERY, GRAND BALLET, BEAUTIFUL COSTUMES, ORIGINAL MUSIC, SUPERB FURNITURE AND APPOINTMENTS,
A MOST DECIDED SUCCESS,
but which, in a short time, must give place to
OTHER NOVELTIES.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Lessee and Directress......Mrs. John Wood
Stage Manager......J. H. Selwyn

MRS. JOHN WOOD
regrets exceedingly that previous arrangements compel her to announce
THE LAST NIGHTS
of the
GORGEOUS EASTERN PAGEANT,
entitled
ALADDIN;
OR, THE
WONDERFUL LAMP,
which, with its
MAGNIFICENT SCENIC EFFECTS,
ENTIRELY NEW MUSIC,
PICTURESQUE AND SUPERB COSTUMES,
ELABORATE MACHINERY,
BEAUTIFUL PROPERTIES AND APPOINTMENTS,
AND POWERFUL CAST,
including the celebrated artistes,
ANNETTE GALLETTI and MONS. TOPHOFF,
has produced such a
BRILLIANT SUCCESS,
but which must soon
BE WITHDRAWN.
Therefore, to prevent disappointment in obtaining seats, it is respectfully suggested that they may be secured
THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.
Doors open at 7½. Performance commences at 8 and terminates at 10 minutes past 10(?).

THE MANAGERS OF THE THEATRES of New-York will meet at Mr. Wallack's residence, in 14th-st., on TUESDAY, at 2 o'clock, to devise means of checking the extortionate terms attempted to be forced on them by the musicians of New-York. A society has been formed, denominated "The Musical Protective Union," which has recently been diverted from the legitimate object of protecting themselves into that of injuring and destroying the business of others, and has converted itself from being a protective into being a legislative body. As a necessary consequence the managers have been driven into forming a protective union, not with the object of resisting a fair increase in conformity with the exigencies of the times, but to secure themselves against a constantly-recurring series of extortionate strikes.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN WILL CLOSE.—The fortieth annual exhibition of the Academy will close at the Galleries, No. 625 Broadway, on SATURDAY EVENING, June 25.

T. ADDISON RICHARDS,
Corresponding Secretary N. A.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the New Scale CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano-forte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

Is admitted the best piano-forte made, because the maker, beside being a practical mechanic of long experience, is also a thorough musician, thus combining advantages possessed by no other manufacturer in the United States. Such is the testimony of S. B. Mills, Robert Heller, Geo. F. Bristow, Wm. Mason, C. Jerome Hopkins, Chas. Fradel, Max Maretzek, Carl Anschutz, John Zundel, Maurice Strakosch, Giovanni Sconcia, and every good musician in the United States. All musical [illegible] admit their great superiority. Warerooms No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

394. HUDSON-STREET. 394.

BUSINESS OPENING.

Referring to our former advertisement, "the incorporation of the New-York Pianoforte Company," we take the liberty to invite the musical as well as the artistic public to convince themselves of our abilities. We flatter ourselves that the different well-known piano players will find their expectations greatly surpassed, so that we can invite every connoisseur of music with the greatest confidence to try our pianos. Having a larger establishment we are able to furnish any number at short notice.

THE NEW-YORK PIANOFORTE COMPANY.

THE CALENBERG & VAUPEL PIANOS.

"They are unsurpassed for volume and sweetness of tone, elasticity of touch and durability; they are perfect and superior to any others made in this country, &c., &c."—Testimonial of the most celebrated artists. Warranted for six years. Warerooms Nos. 99 and 101 Bleecker-st., two blocks west of Broadway.

HAZLETON BROTHERS, OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, N. Y. These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS, No. 86 Walker-st., New-York. All the stockholders being superior practical workmen, this Company is able TO OFFER PIANOS AT LOWER PRICES THAN ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS HOUSE. Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

HAINES BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, Warerooms No. 732 Broadway. PIANOS TO LET AND FOR SALE ON INSTALLMENTS.

PRINCE & CO.'S MELODEONS. ONLY DEPOT in this City, No. 543 Broadway. CHARLES E. BACON.

SHODDY—SHODDY—SHODDY.

Just out, the "Shoddy Polka," for the piano—a fast polka in every sense; just the thing for the times. Price 35 cents. Published at DALY'S Music-store, No. 419 Grand-st.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS FOR FAMILIES, CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS—Recognized by the musical profession as greatly superior to Harmoniums, Melodeons and all other small organs. (See new illustrated catalogue for explicit testimony to their superiority, from a majority of the most eminent organists in America.) Prices, $85 to $600 each.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.—The great reputation which our Cabinet Organs have obtained, and the extensive demand for them, have induced dealers to advertise in some cases, quite different instruments as Cabinet Organs, and in others to represent to purchasers that Harmoniums and other reed organs are the same thing. This is not true. The excellence of our Cabinet Organs, which have given them their high reputation, are the results not merely of the superiority of their workmanship, but also, in large measure, of essential differences in construction, which, being patented, cannot be imitated by other makers. From these arise their better quality and volume of tone and unrivaled capacity for expression. Warerooms in New-York, No. 7 Mercer-st. MASON BROTHERS.

100 NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS, melodeons, Alexandre and cabinet organs to let and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at great bargains for cash; prices from $60 to $200. New seven-octave pianos, at $225, $250, $275, $300, and up to $700. One seven-octave second-hand grand piano, with a new, will be sold for $300, or rented for $10 per month. 10,000 sheets of music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

NEW MUSIC—"FRIENDS OF THE UNION," a rallying song, with chorus, sung with great applause at Union League meetings, by the Tremaine Brothers. May be sung to air the Union League from Maine to Texas.

Friends of the Union, we greet you to-night,
Hearts true to the land we love,
True to our country and liberty's right,
True to our flag above.
Chorus—March on Columbia [illegible]

Price 30 cents; $3 per dozen. Mailed free. Just published by HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

LEE & WALKER, NO. 722 CHESTNUT-street, Philadelphia, have just published: "Wait, Love, until the War is Over," song and chorus by Mr. T. M. Todd, 30c. arranged also for the guitar; "Memory's Golden Chain," ballad, written and composed by H. Millard, 30c.; "Mephistopheles Galop," arranged on motives from Gounod's "Faust," by J. A. Getze, 30c. To be obtained also from Horace Waters, No. 481 Broadway, N.Y.

PIANO-FORTES OF EVERY VARIETY OF style and pattern, warranted of the best material and workmanship, and unsurpassed in strength and delicacy of tone, or elasticity of touch. Apply at manufactory of JAS. VAN RIPER, No. 179 Wooster-st., between Houston and Bleecker sts.

CHAMBERS' COTTAGE OR CABINET Pianos and new scale square pianos, excellent in tone and quality, moderate in price; lower than any other first-class house. 4th-st., corner 4th-av., in the Bible House. T. H. CHAMBERS.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO.'S PIANO-Fortes, with their sole Patent Iron Rim and Plate, warranted perfect in every particular. For sale at the depot, No. 746 Broadway.

A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANO-FORTES. Manufactory and Wareroom, No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 23.

WHERE LEE'S ARMY IS.

The locality of Lee's army is now better comprehended than it has been for the last ten days, and the knowledge we have of it is decidedly comforting to the nervous people who are in perpetual terror of a defeat on Washington. In fact, at the close of last week, when it was found that the troops of BEAUREGARD alone were behind the intrenchments from which the Army of the Potomac was repulsed in a general assault, and that Lee's army was somewhere else intact, there was considerable apprehension, both in the army and elsewhere, that the main rebel army had actually set out on some northern expedition. If BEAUREGARD, behind his extensive though temporary lines of earthworks, could hold us at bay for a couple of weeks, and the garrison of Richmond, the rebel iron-clads and Fort Darling could detain us on the south bank of the James for twenty days longer, what was to hinder Lee in this time to strike in the direction of the Potomac with his whole body, and create another panic through the country? But we now know that nearly all of Lee's army has reached the works fronting Petersburgh, and is there planted for the defence of that important position. The corps of Longstreet, that of A. P. HILL, and a portion at least of EWELL's corps are in front of the army of Gen. MEADE. Lee has quite as much work as he can attend to on the James River; and though it was strategic necessity for him to send a division to check the dangerous advance of HUNTER, the last thing he is likely to attempt is to send a solitary greyback or an army of greybacks beyond the mountains on the Rapidan.

THE GOLD BILL.

A delegation appointed by the New-York Chamber of Commerce is visiting and urge upon Congress the repeal or modification of the Gold Bill, will have an interview with the Senate and House Finance Committees to-morrow morning. The Committee represent that passage of the Gold Bill has completely paralyzed affairs in New-York, and if not repealed or modified, it will seriously embarrass business interests there.

THE TAX BILL COMPLETED.

The Tax Bill was completed to-day, and will be reported at once. The tax on whisky is $1 50 after the 1st of July, and $2 after the 1st of February next. The tax on a majority of the articles have been put up to the highest point. The tax on incomes, however, has not been increased. The amount of revenue which it is expected to produce will be nearly $300,000,000.

GEN. BUTLER'S ARMY.

The recent movements and changes in the location of army corps show conclusively that the army of Gen. BUTLER is practically and for all purposes merged with the Army of the Potomac, and that all the movements of the entire body are controlled by Lieut.-Gen. GRANT. Thus, the Eighteenth Army Corps, which operated so successfully near Petersburgh on Wednesday of last week, immediately after returning from its temporary junction with Gen. GRANT on the Chickahominy, and which, after its successful operation returned to BUTLER and Bermuda Hundred, was again at the opening of this week, marched back to GRANT's main force, and on Tuesday stood, with the other four corps, fronting Petersburgh. The fact that there is a perfect unity of operation in all the movements of the entire force acting against LEE and BEAUREGARD, will be very gratifying and encouraging to the country. It is quite probable that BEAUREGARD, in a like manner, has been subordinated in his movements to the orders of LEE.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.

The following are among the deaths of soldiers reported to-day:

W. H. Richards, C, 2d N. Y.	O. L. Strong, L, 9th N. Y. H. A.
W. B. Bloomer, C, 10th N. Y. Cavalry.	Harley, D, 2d N. Y. H. A.
W. H. Campbell, 180th New-York.	H. Kingsley, A, 176th N. Y.
J. C. Krutick, D, 6th N. Y. Cavalry.	G. A. Fisher, K, 9th N. Y.
Lieut. Jno. D. 40th N. Y.	F. Sharkey, C, 6th N. Y.
J. Jero, E, 19th N. Y.	A. Scoville, H, 14th N. York Cavalry.
David W. Robinson, F, 8th N. Y. Heavy Artillery.	Heavy Artillery.
	E. Hoxie, G, 21st N. Y.
	J. Bean, B, 4th N. Y.
	B. Tassett, A, 56th Mass.
	J. Bailey, K, 1st Maine H. A.
Jno Northrup, L, 16th N. Y.	John Smith, F, 20th Maine.
Jno Dilk, L, 9th Mass.	Thos Welsh, H, 60th Mass.
E. Finney, G, 9th N. Y. H. A.	Capt C. W. Holmes, B, 20th Massachusetts.
Elias B. Gould, A, 5th Mass	
Byron S. Elliot, G, 20th Mass.	Amos C. Ryder, H, 20th Mass.
Chas. Elliot, G, 24 N. H.	Alvin G. Amos, D, 21st Me.
Wm. D. Moore, E, 11th N. H.	Lieut. Wm. Lindsay, G, 11th N. J.
Albert McKnight, B, 12th N. H.	Richard Finnessy, C, 9th New-York Heavy Art.
Jas. Arnold, E, 2d Vermont.	
Silv. Nye, B, 2d Vermont.	

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S OPINIONS AS TO THE PROSPECTS OF OUR ARMY.

President LINCOLN, since returning here yesterday afternoon, from his visit to Gen. GRANT, at City Point, has given expression to very hopeful feelings, as to the prospects of our army in front of Petersburgh. Gen. GRANT, also, in his campaign, as in all his previous campaigns, is calmly confident of bringing it to a successful close.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 24, 1864.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President has appointed J. S. RENDIEL, of New-York, now Consul at Otranto, to be Consul at Brindisi, Italy. WILLIS P. MANNIX, Jr., of North Carolina, has been transferred from Ningpo, to be Consul at Chin-Kiang. GEORGE T. CRAZIANO has been appointed Consul at Ancona.

THE CONTESTED ELECTION CASES.

The House has, it is believed, disposed of all the contested election cases. The resolution affecting the eligibility of the three Arkansas members sleet is set down for consideration to-morrow.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, June 20.

The steamship *Pacific* has arrived from British Columbia, Oregon, bringing $305,000 in gold from Oregon and Idaho mines.

Two thieves were hung by a Vigilance Committee, at Dungeness, Washington Territory, two weeks since.

The telegraph is to be extended from Olympia to Victoria, when there will be an uninterrupted line from the latter point to San Francisco.

The Sanitary Commission at Sacramento have $18,000 in gold to forward.

Mining stocks are stiffening a little. Gould and Curry has risen to $2,800 per foot.

The farmers are harvesting their wheat, glad to find half a crop.

The brig *Schneider* takes $400,000 in bullion to Hong Kong.

Philadelphia Sanitary Fair.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, June 23.

The Sanitary Fair was crowded to excess this evening, among the attractions being the visit of the Knights Templars, of Washington.

The following is the vote on the sword: MEADE was thousand four hundred and sixty-three over HANCOCK, and MCCLELLAN seventy-six over GRANT. The fair will assuredly close Saturday night. Monday and Tuesday next it will be thrown open at a low price of admission to all departments. No doubt a million of dollars will be raised, and perhaps more, for the Sanitary Commission.

The fair has been a decided success.

Masonic Celebration.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Friday, June 24.

The celebration of St. John's Day took place here to-day. A number of Masonic Lodges from around joined in the exercises. The oration was delivered by ROBERT MORRIS, LL.D., late Grand-master of Kentucky.

A new and splendid hall belonging to the Poughkeepsie Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons was opened with impressive ceremonies.

The Abolishment of Slavery in Maryland.

BALTIMORE, Friday, June 24.

The Constitutional Convention of Maryland, in session at Annapolis, passed, to-day, by a vote of 53 yeas against 27 nays, the following article of the Bill of Rights:

"Hereafter, in this State, there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except in punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted; and all persons held to service or labor as slaves are hereby declared free."

Affairs in Canada.

MONTREAL, Friday, June 24.

There has been a crisis for the past week at Quebec, in consequence of the Ministry being defeated by a majority of two. A coalition has been formed, and business is progressing again. Three Upper Canada members of the Opposition go into the Ministry. Messrs. Brown and Mowat are mentioned, but the offices will not be changed till after the prorogation, which is expected to take place on Wednesday, the 30th. A federation of all the Provinces is proposed—Canada to be divided into three States.

An Execution.

THOMPSTON, Me., Friday June 24.

The execution of FRANCIS C. SPRAGUE for the murder of the Warden of the Maine State Prison about a year ago, took place at noon to-day. He acknowledged the justice of his sentence, and met his death calmly.

Disaster.

BALTIMORE, Friday, June 24.

The Italian brig *Esmarda*, loading with petroleum for Liverpool, took fire to-day, and will probably be a total loss. She had on board about 1,600 barrels, part of which is insured here.

Auction Sale of Oranges and Lemons.

BOSTON, Friday, June 24.

There was a sale of 2,250 boxes of Oranges to-day at auction; prices ranged from $5@$5 75 per box. Also, 1,200 boxes of Lemons at from $6 25@$9 50.

Obituary.

BALTIMORE, Friday, June 24.

Rev. Dr. W. R. WHATT, Rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, in this city, for more than fifty years, died this morning, in the 76th year of his age.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Friday, June 24.

The following is the day calendar for to-morrow: Nos. 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 224, 153, 155, 157 and 158.

Music at the Central Park—A Suggestion for it on the Lake.

The Central Park Commissioners announce that there will be music at the Central Park, on the Mall, on Saturday next, the 25th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M., by the Central Park Band, under the leadership of H. B. DODWORTH, if the weather is fine. The following is the

PROGRAMME, JUNE 25:

PART I.

1. Park March.....H. B. Dodworth
2. Overture to "Zampa".....Harold
3. Anvil Chorus from "Il Trovatore".....Verdi
4. Elizabeth Schottische.....H. B. Dodworth

PART II.

5. Quick March from "Lucania Borgia"....Donizetti
6. Overture to "Franc Juges".....Berlioz
7. Rondo finale from the "Daughter of St. Mark"—"There is no human joy".....Balfe
8. Grand selection from "Il Flauto Magico".....Mozart

PART III.

9. The Veterans' March.....Hanin
10. Waltz "Hofmann Strahlen".....Lanner
11. Aria from "I Lombardi" (Qual Prodigio)
12. Weird Folks.....H. B. Dodworth

National Pot Pourri.

A correspondent suggests that the commissioners alternate between the lake and the Mall with the music. Last year the band was occasionally on the lake, and the effect of the music was much more charming, besides being audible to those riding, driving and walking at quite a distance from it. From the music-stand the sound reaches effectively but a comparatively short distance. When the music is on the lake, the people gather on all the borders, or roam about within reach of its pleasant influences, not crowded, not sweltering, and with much more enjoyment to themselves and appreciation of it. The suggestion is worth the thought of the commissioners, who have ever been ready to afford "the greatest good to the greatest number."

Letter from the Navy Agent.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: I have to ask that the public will form no opinion unfavorable, in regard to myself and my conduct of the Navy Agency at this port, until, in the first place, I can find out what offences I am accused of by the Government, and until, in the second place, the charges which may be made against me, as well as the charge made already by Mr. SAVAGE, himself a prisoner in Fort Lafayette, and charged with the commission of heinous crimes, can be submitted to judicial investigation.

In the meantime, I deny most positively that I have in any way or manner wronged the Government or any private person; I assert in the most positive manner that I have discharged my duties as Navy Agent with the strictest honor, and with the utmost care and fidelity. And I entreat all men in this community to believe this until the contrary is proved. I have, I think, a right to ask this, as one who has spent years in this community as a business man, and who has in all those years maintained a character without stain or reproach. I. HENDERSON.

A PLEASANT EXCURSION.—The second of Mrs. CROSBY'S family excursions will take place at Pleasant Valley Grove to-day. The ground is well selected, and the arrangements are said to be quite extensive. The time and place of starting is advertised in another column.

Fifth-avenue Evening Stock Exchange.

140 N. Cen. R.....bs	126	100 Ill. Cen. R.....	128¾
200 Erie Railway.....	114⅝	200 do.....	bd 120⅝
400 do.....bs	114⅝	100 Cleve. & Pitts.....	112⅝
100 do.....sd	114⅝	200 Chi. & R. I. R.....	114
200 do.....	114⅝	100 Chi. & N. W.....	53
200 Hud. Riv. R.....bs	140	20,000 Ohio & M. C.....	8⅞
100 N. S. R.....	50	100 Bucks Co. L. Co..	1¾
100 Reading R.....bs	146¾		

(ADVERTISEMENT.)

STRANGE WORD ON BROADWAY.

Sozodont, which is fast becoming a household word, is derived from the Greek, and composed of two words, "soza," to preserve, and "odontes," the teeth—Sozodont, a preserver of the teeth. For beautifying the teeth, invigorating the gums, and sweetening the breath, it is without a peer in the world.

Sold by druggists, and by HALL & RUCKEL, proprietors, No. 312 Greenwich-street, New-York. 75 cents per bottle.

(Advertisement.)

HUMAN SPECIES.—ETHNOLOGY, a Study of the Races. The Greek, Egyptian, Roman and others compared. Indian Roads. The African Race—wherein they differ. Influence of Food on Man. Circulation of the Blood. Whisky, Stomach, Body, Brain, Soul. With the Physiology of Life, in the *Illustrated Phrenological Journal* for July. Double No. 30 cents. New Vol. 50 a year. Newsmen have it. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, N. Y.

(Advertisement.)

YOUR SUMMER HAT.—You can get it at KNOX'S. If your taste are grave, KNOX will furnish you with an article subtle and respectable. If you go in beauty and dashing affair, if your chief consideration is comfort, his stock of straws will command your attention. Such is the variety and extent of KNOX'S display of Summer fabrics, that old and young cannot fail to derive satisfaction from a visit to his popular establishment, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street.

(Advertisement.)

A beautiful complexion, free from tan, pimples and freckles, may easily be procured by using the "BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS." For shaving it is unsurpassed—a single drop making fine lather. When used for washing, night and morning, it renders the skin soft and white, and free from blemish. For sale by all druggists. Price 75 cents.

(Advertisement.)

VALLANDIGHAM'S return from Canada surprised everybody; but that KNOX'S EAST INDIA COFFEE should become so popular is what *everybody expected*, when its merits were known. Sold by all grocers. Price 30 cents per pound. General Depot, No. 164 Reade-st.

(Advertisement.)

Fourth of July Exhibitions for private parties can be bought at the wholesale depot Excelsior Fireworks, No. 9 Dey-st. Open to the public from June 27. Depot (removed from John-st.) to No. 9 Dey-st., near Broadway. FUNSTON & SCOFIELD.

(Advertisement.)

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

(Advertisement.)

FIREWORKS—FIREWORKS—REMOVAL.—Excelsior Fireworks, Flags and Lanterns—depot removed from John-st. to No. 9 Dey-st., near Broadway. Public and private exhibitions. FUNSTON & SCOFIELD, No. 9 Dey-st.

(Advertisement.)

PERRY'S JAPANESE POLISH.—Ladies can obtain this superior article for their shoes, of Middleton, Slater, Cantrell, Bixby, Brooks, S. C. Upham, Philadelphia, Neil McCallum, Albany, and at the Agency, No. 16 William-st.

Washington Arrivals.

Mississippi Columbia, from New-Orleans—Mrs. Dupuy, 3 children and servant, A. [illegible], Jr., and family, Mrs. [illegible] children and servant, Mrs. [illegible], Mrs. J. V. Brown, Mrs. Hirst, Bloomgan, W. E. Pelham, Mrs. J. Lane, Mrs. Davenport, F. D. Darling, Mrs. Hewank, 4 children and servant, J. Taylor, C. V. Brown, wife and 3 children, Mrs. Hayward and son, Miss J. E. Conway, C. E. Hawks, wife and child, Mrs. Reed and servant, J. Allen, A. Mann and child, C. D. Lessey, wife and child, Edward Gaylor, E. Bowman, W. Barnes and wife, Mrs. Kings, H. W. Pelham, Mrs. Mary Hopkins, Mrs. Murray, D. Wallace, H. C. Stevens, Miss Conlin, Mrs. G. F. Buddocks, 4 children and servant, Misses A. and J. Buddocks, L. J. Wilder, J. H. Blanwood, Mrs. Lobb, 2 children and servant, S. Hollister, wife and child, Mrs. Magnan and daughter, F. Holland, Mrs. W. Gerois and child, L. Rosebaugh, Mrs. Frinkle and 3 servants, A. Grot and wife, E. Dixie, wife and 2 children, Mrs. McAuley and daughters, C. F. Butler, Mrs. Edwards, Rev. Borthet and boy, Mrs. S. C. Kinley, J. F. Burns, F. Wheeler, wife, child and servant, H. Lakeman, W. F. Scott, Mrs. Chas. Clark, Mrs. E. K. Collins, 3 children and servants, D. Morris, J. F. Tucker, Miss A. Sedgwick, Capt. Flanagan, Miss Kalkee, E. S. Bennett, wife and daughter, Mrs. E. Drouet, Lucie Drouet, Mrs. E. A. M. Nutt, J. Gomegal, wife and child, Miss A. C. Mate, Miss C. E. West, Miss F. Lightner, Mrs. E. A. Barkley, M. Nunnemberg and wife, Geo. Jas. E. Bates, J. M. Kennedy, J. S. Moyland, J. Wasson, J. Bowman, E. Garcia, Wm. M. Hall, M. Trevian, F. Janford, M. Sayer, L. G. Holman, F. Salazar, E. F. Dewes and servant, F. Garcia, C. F. Sullivan, J. M. Adams, C. F. Hughs, J. C. Rick, D. Crosley, M. Goldsmith, A. Bayles, G. C. Hammill.

In bark Keyrgeza, from Port Royal—Messrs. Blanchard, Chase, Jameson, McGlynn, Robinson, Barron, Hartshorn, Bossman, Hopkins.

SUNSETS AND SUNRISES—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 36 | Sun sets.... 7 36 | Moon rises..11 22

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.12 00 | Gov. Island.12 40 | Hell Gate... 2 11

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, June 24.

Cleared.

Steamship Saxonia, Troutmann, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.

Steamer Josephine Thompson, Cundiff, Baltimore, W. Daiesell.

Ship Wm. Rathbone, Pratt, Liverpool, Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Barks Europa, Utley, Sidney, C. B., C. C. Duncan & Co.; Speedwell, Taylor, Cadiz, Bennett & Nickerson; Princeton, (Br.,) Seeley, Demerara, master; Elvira, (Brem.,) Gerdes, Cape Town, Wm. Salem & Co.; Sea Ranger, Jayne, Melbourne, Mailer, Lord & Quesnay.

Brigs Brighton, (Br.) Eden, Cienfuegos, Chapman, J. Lewerah; Ann Goodhue, (Br.) Overton, St. Domingo, Thos. James; Marie, (Br.) King, Para and a market, Burdett & Everett; Hedley Vicars, (Br.) Retter, Halifax, H. J. K. O. Ar; Wolf; Spartan, (Br.) Dexter, Jaguas, J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schooners C. H. Van Name, Bush, Norfolk, C. Flanagan; Yorktown, Smith, Fenters, E. F. Smal & Co.; Nassau, (Br.,) McCrea, Charlottetown, Tynes & Smith; Kate, (Br.,) Goodsell, Aspinwall, J. Douglass; G. D. King, McGregor, Calais, John Boynton's Son & Co.; Sea Flower, Clifford, Rockland, V. B. Mickersen; Franklin, Allen, Boston, G. L. Hatch.

Arrived.

U. S. steamer Neptune, S. P. Sanford commanding, Cape Haytien June 17. The W. sailed hence Feb. 2, to join the West India Squadron, and has been doing duty in that squadron until now.

Steamship Columbia, Barton, New-Orleans June 18, with mdse. and passengers to Bradford, Tillotson & Co. Off of Cape Henry, saw bark W. H. Ward, bound N.

U. S. steam transport De Molay, Sampson, City Point 48 hours, with 351 wounded soldiers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Chesapeake, Willetz, Portland, with passengers and mdse. to H. J. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Warrior, Mott, Providence, with mdse. to W. F. Williams.

Steamer Caprar, Aldrich, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Wm. Kirkpatrick & Co.

Steamer Vineland, Reeves, Millville, N. J., with mdse. to Bentley, Smith & Co.

Steamer Marion, Stevens, Chance, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Baiesell.

Steamer Bristol, Charles, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Ship Goodson, (Brem.,) Probst, Havre 34 ds., with mdse. and 447 passengers to Chas. A. Schaeffer.

Bark Express, Baker, Port Royal 19 ds., in ballast, and with passengers to B. H. Bixley & Co. Has had N. E. winds most of the passage.

Bark Northward, (of Nassau, N. P.,) Lane, Campeachy 21 ds., with logwood, etc., to F. Alexandre & Sons. Had light winds the entire passage. Has on board 12 of the crew of bark John S. Albert, wrecked near Sisal.

Bark Hanson Gregory, (of Rockland,) Gregory, Trinidad, Cuba, 21 ds., with sugar, etc., to Metcalf & Duncan.

Bark Canopus, (of Harlingen,) Clare, Cadiz 55 ds., with wine, etc., to Geo. F. Bailey.

Brig Lily, (of Sunderland,) Perigo, Sunderland 61 ds., with coal to John Jackson & Son. Had strong S. W. winds most of the passage. 10th inst., was struck by a sea, which carried away mainmast, started head, &c.

Brig Marie Wheeler, (of St. George,) Wheeler, Picton, N. S., 12 ds., with coal to R. D. Brookman & Co.

Brig Union, (Br.) Hood, Windsor, N. S., 12 ds., with plaster to D. K. De Wolf.

Brig Lincoln, (Br.,) Wright, Hillsboro, N. S., 9 ds., with plaster to A. Smithers & Co.

Brig Rockingham, Monroe, Boston.

Schr. Geo. Prescott, (of Digby, N. S.,) Johnson, Jacksonville, Fla., with logwood and coffee to Kendall & Smith. April 27, (outward passage,) was run into by an unknown schooner; had plankshear on the starboard bow stove in, causing a leak; repaired it and proceeded on the voyage. June 7, off St. Nicola Mole, saw a large steamer, ship-rigged, apparently in chase of another steamer, brig-rigged, supposed the latter to be a privateer. Passed Fortune Island 8th inst., and saw an Am. steamer at anchor, but could not ascertain her name. 19th inst., lat. 30 10, lon. 74 45, passed a sunken wreck, supposed to be a schooner, one masthead out of water, also the end of the mainboom.

Schr. Wm. Cousins, Bell, of and from Charlottetown, P. E. I., 22 ds., with potatoes to B. F. Smal & Co. 17th inst., on the Grand Banks, spoke fishing schr. Belle of the Bay, of New-London, ready for home next day.

Schr. Rupero, (of Lunenberg, N. S.,) Lyon, Cow Bay, C. B., 5 ds., with coal to B. F. Smal & Co.

Schr. Johanna Ward, Sweeny, Eleuthera 12 ds., with fruit to O. M. Pettit & Co.

Schr. Albert Dexter, (of Danvers.) Doane, Eleuthera 12 ds., with fruit to Willet Rowe.

Schr. Only Daughter, Robinson, Georgetown 6 ds., with coal to New-York & Erie Railroad Co.

BELOW—One bark and one brig.

WIND—At sunset, W. S. W.

BELOW—A bark, flying F. Alexandre & Son's signal.

Sailed.

June 23—Steamers Daniel Webster, Fairbanks, Cassandra, Tillie, Ashland, City of Bath, Oconee.

Ships Mary Ogden, R. A. Bierne, Underwriter, Albion, Patrick Henry.

Barks Winter, Elize & Mathilde, International, Thetis, Marflower, Ocean, Damon.

Brigs Anna Hicks, Mount Vernon.

Schooners Isle of Pines, Hero, Dandy, Chingarora, J. H. Moore, Richard Borden, Eclipse, Martha, Mary Price, Wave, Storm Bird, Frances Burnett, Arctic, G. G. Floyd, W. E. Pike, Clothilde, Stimber, Richard Price, R. P. King, Eleanor J., Howard Putnam, New-Haven, Euphemia, C. C. B. Arxander.

Domestic Ports.

BOSTON, June 24—Arr. brig T. F. Holdtman, Cadiz; schr. Hurd, New-York; bark Alice, Tarlton, Surinam.

LEWES, Del., June 22—At the breakwater, ship Lancaster, for St. John, N. B.; brigs Susan, for Bremen; D. B. Doane, for Chelsea; A. Powell and Wapping, for Portland; John Freeman, from Fall River for Philadelphia, and about 40 schooners. Nearly all left during the night, with a west wind.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 12—Arr. ship Anawan, Boston; Garibaldi, Philadelphia; 16th, Sallie Bonsell, do.; brigs Irene, Eastport; S. Myers, Philadelphia; 17th, bark Eventide, Boston; ships Confidence, Owego, New-York; Arcole, do.

Cld. 16th, ship Mayflower, Boston; brig Platter, Newport; schr. Sunbeam, Belfast.

SALEM, June 23—Arr. schr. Hero, New-York, 20th. The schr. Express, from St. John, N. B., for Boston, struck on the Kouk Breakers on the night of the 22d, and came off very leaky, and is now at anchor near Halfway Rock.

Foreign Ports.

At Campeachy, June 3, schr. Mary Clinton, for New-York in 5 days.

At Eleuthera, June 12, schr. Lady Scott, for New-York in 5 days.

[PER AFRICA.]

Arr. at Liverpool, June 9, Wise Awale, Williams, Baltimore; Wanderer, Morgan, New-York; 10th, steamship Labuan, Hargett, do.; E. C. Scranton, Williams, do.; Gowinso, Card, Philadelphia.

Sld. June 9, Gratitude, Jansen, New-York; Stratford, Chandler, do.; 10th, John Clark, Letourneau, do.

Off Queenstown, Grayson, June 16, Thomas Dunham, Young, Cardiff and New-York.

Sld. from Cowes, June 9, Ellen, Dickness, New-York.

Arr. at Cardiff, June 8, Herman Heinrich, New-York.

Off Plymouth, June 16, Adriatic, for New-York.

Off the Start, June 8, Stella, Stangrude, New-York.

Sld. from Havre, 14th, Ocean Queen, New-York.

Passed Falmouth, 11th, Atlantic, Feldhusen, New-York, for Bremen.

Arr. at Queenstown, 11th, Hugo Gemyx, Wilde, Philadelphia; C. S. Brown, O'Brien, New-York.

Off Queenstown, 12th, F. J. Roger, Day, from Manimain.

Arr. at Glasgow, 10th, Palmyra, Crocker, from New-York, via Fayal.

Sld. from Marseilles, 7th, Merriman, New-York.

Sld. from Bremerhaven, 8th, Germania, Franke, New-York.

Sld. from Wiushing, 7th, Ober Foster, Uffion, New-York.

Sld. from Bremerhaven, 8th, June, New-York.

Arr. at Madeira, May 28, New-York, Cooper, New-York.

HOWE'S PREMIUM STANDARD SCALES

In use by the United States Custom-house, New-York, and by the United States Government in the army and navy. Railroad track, hay, coal, platform, counter, draggist and bank scales, of every description. Every scale warranted. Send for Illustrated Catalogue, with references, to HOWE & BOUVIER, No. 124 Broadway, New-York.

BOOTS & SHOES.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY OF GOOD BOOTS SHOES &c. &c. FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, BOYS & CHILDREN AT BROOKS' BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUMS No. 575 BROADWAY & No. 150 FULTON ST.

CATARRH

NOISES IN THE HEAD, DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR & THROAT, DEAFNESS CURED, BY Dr. Von Eisenberg

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH.

No. 2 FOURTH-ST., New-York, Oct. 1, 1863.

Dr. Von Eisenberg:

DEAR SIR: Without recapitulating the numerous benefits I have received through your wonderful cure of the deafness I have labored under many years, the blessings I enjoy will convince the most skeptical.

I have tried many aurists, in Europe and America, without success. I was still deaf as a post.

Three years ago I entered your office, underwent one operation, hoping, yet doubting, I should receive any relief, but was agreeably disappointed in finding the genius of your profession.

The inside skill you possess cured my deafness in one almost painless operation.

The joy I experienced was indescribable; it was a new life to me.

My hearing is perfect to this day.

I strongly advise all who are suffering under a difficulty of hearing, or total deafness, to consult you immediately, as I also personally recommend all who apply to me. The numerous calls troubles on my time and patience, yet, remembering my own loss, weary affliction causes me to pity them.

This is not written to advertise your well-known, universal reputation—that would be puerile; but as a measure of precaution, to induce all to call on you at once, without troubling me; yet I do not refuse to see any one who comes to me. This is the only way I can show my gratitude.

I also call the attention of those who are suffering from Catarrh, which disease I have labored under one year or more.

I experienced difficulty in breathing, languor, heaviness over the eyes, a sense of tightness on the brain, and copious expectorations of a hard and viscid nature. Accompanying this is a "polypus," quite filling the right nostril. On the 25th ult. you operated on both, killing the polypus, which is gradually passing away, and giving me great relief from the Catarrh. One more operation will effectually cure.

This testimonial brings with it my unalloyed and grateful thanks, with but a poor delineation of your wondrous skill as an Aurist.

I am, Sir, yours very gratefully,

EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE NO. 216 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

SCHETZ & RAND, MANUFACTURERS OF GUNPOWDER.

BLASTING and MINING.....in kegs of 25 lbs.
FOURTH OF JULY.....in kegs of 25 lbs.
ORANGE RIFLE, FG, FFG, FFFG...in kegs of 25 lbs.
ORANGE RIFLE.....in 1 lb. and ½ lb. canisters.
ORANGE LIGHTNING.....in 1 lb. canisters.
ORANGE DUCKING.....in 1 lb. canisters.
KENTUCKY SPORTING, in 1 lb. and ½ lb. canisters.

We can recommend our RIFLE POWDER to sportsmen as the strongest and cleanest manufactured in the country. Office No. 110 BROADWAY, New-York.

TRY WARD'S SHIRTS. ALSO STEEL COLLARS & CUFFS FOR LADIES & GENTS 387 BROADWAY, N.Y.

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USE

HUBBEL'S GOLDEN BITTERS.

HUBBEL'S GOLDEN,

BEST TONIC IN THE WORLD.

The Sweet and pure resinous gum for Bronchitis is Dr. Bull's Extract of Sweet Gum, prepared from the bark of the Sweet Gum Tree. It is highly concentrated, but is perfectly safe for children of all ages. A few bottles should be put in every package sent to soldiers.

Prepared by the Union Medicine Co., No. 16 Gold-st., New-York, and sold by all druggists. Please Ferry Cards.

CEDAR CAMPHOR

Is Cheap, Reliable and Durable, to say nothing of its Fragrance.

KILLS MOTHS INSTANTLY.

Druggists have it. HARRIS & CHAPMAN, Boston.

POLITICAL.

GRAND RATIFICATION MEETING. FREMONT AND COCHRANE. AT COOPER INSTITUTE, MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 27.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

LOST—ON BROADWAY, ON 9TH INST., A BRACELET. Setting of blue enamel, figure of forget-me-not in pearls; space in the back for likeness. Finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving same at the International Hotel, No. 307 Broadway.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDING AT Fort Hamilton.—The NAUSHON leaves Christopher-st. at 9.30, 12.30, 3.30. Day-st. at 9.45, 12.45, 3.45. Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) at 10, 1, 4.

MORNING BOAT FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier daily (without exception) at 8 A. M.; lands at 30th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's. Leaves Peekskill at 1:30 P. M.

A LARGE STEAMER WITH SALOONS, also small side-wheel steamers. The splendid new double-deck barges *Geraldine* and *Stella*, with Biddle's Grove and Woodbridge Park to let for excursions. E. V. BONNELL & CO., No. 159 Front-st.

BAPTIST MARINERS' SUNDAY SCHOOL, corner of Henry and Oliver sts., will hold their monthly concert on SUNDAY EVENING. H. HUNTINGTON LEE and J. G. DE WITT will address the school. Singing by the school, led by Prof. TILTON. All are invited.

SAINT THOMAS' CHURCH.—REV. DR. DIX, Rector of Trinity Church, will preach in this church on SUNDAY MORNING. Services commence at 10½ o'clock.

WANTED—A NURSERY GOVERNESS; A WELL educated young person, who can sew neatly and is accustomed to the care of children; unexceptionable City references required. Apply, after 11 A. M., at No. 346 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FRENCH SEAMstress and nurse, by a French-Swiss girl, with references. Apply at the German Servants' Institute, No. 6 Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

MR. G. F. WAINWRIGHT THIS DAY withdrew from our business. JUNE 14, 1864. S. T. BONNELL & SON.

BLOOD PURIFIER BLOOD

STERLING'S

BLOOD PURIFIER.

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For the cure of all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, such as ERUPTIONS ON THE FACE, HUMORS, SCROFULAR, SALT RHEUM, &c., &c.

IT WILL DO GREAT GOOD TO ALL BY LAYING THE FOUNDATION OF HEALTH AND STRENGTH.

All heavy and drowsy sensations, which are the harbingers of disease, are effectually warded off by this medicine; it also conduces to sound and refreshing sleep; a high flow of spirits; great vigor and lightness of body, as well as a keen appetite to enjoy the most homely fare. Sight and hearing, so indispensable to our enjoyment and happiness, are greatly strengthened by the depuration of their respective organs. It also acts equally well in the following cases:

BILIOUS COMPLAINTS,
BLOTCHES ON THE SKIN,
DEBILITY,
FEMALE IRREGULARITIES,
HEADACHES,
JAUNDICE,
LIVER COMPLAINTS,
PILES,
SALT RHEUM,
SCROFULA,
SECONDARY SYMPTOMS,
TUMORS,
ULCERS,
WEAKNESS FROM WHATEVER CAUSE.

It is one of the very best SPRING AND SUMMER MEDICINES ever known; it not only purifies the whole system and strengthens the body, but it creates NEW, PURE AND RICH BLOOD—a power possessed by no other medicine in so great a degree, and in this, lies the grand secret of its wonderful success.

When the blood becomes hideous and stagnant, either from the effects of Spring weather, change of climate, want of exercise, or the use of a uniform saline diet, or from any other cause,

STERLING'S BLOOD PURIFIER

will serve the blood, carry off the putrid humors, cleanse the stomach, regulate the bowels, and impart a tone of vigor to the whole body. No one should attempt a sea voyage without a full supply of this article, and in fact none who are in health should be without it in any case.

No female in delicate health—old, young or middle-aged—should neglect to take it.

PRESERVE HEALTH BY WARDING OFF DISEASE!